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DOMESTIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE:

AN
ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL WORK,

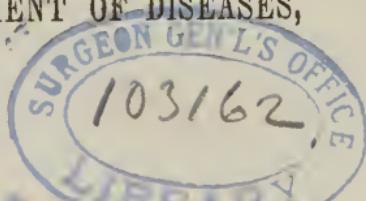
CONTAINING
A MINUTE AND FAITHFUL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

CAUSES, SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES,

AND DESIGNED

FOR THE ESPECIAL USE OF HEADS OF FAMILIES, PLANTERS, EMIGRANTS, SAILORS, AND
ALL OTHERS, WHO ARE DEPRIVED OF THE IMMEDIATE SERVICES OF A PHYSICIAN.



BY JUSTIN DWINELLE, M. D.

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P R E F A C E.

This book is not designed to take the place of a physician, when his services can be obtained. No intelligent person will, for a moment, contend that there can be an adequate substitute for the services of an honest and competent physician. It is intended rather for the use of those who, from the nature of their employment or of their location, find themselves permanently or temporarily compelled to exercise their own judgment, in the treatment of their diseases, or of those under their care. To such it is confidently recommended as an assistant. It can also be referred to by all, for information to settle questions of doubt relative to the nature of diseases, and their probable results—thus frequently putting the mind at rest—when unnecessarily disturbed.

With a view to present as much information in as small space as possible, all useless descriptions, and all theories, so common to medical works, have been discarded, and a style adopted supposed to be better calculated to instruct those for whom the work is intended.

In every important instance, where a medicine composed of two or more articles is mentioned, a formula is given, unless it has been mentioned in some other place, in which case, it can be found by referring to the index.

It will frequently be found that one prescription will contain the same articles mentioned in another, but in different quantities to meet a particular case.

The work contains over six hundred Formulas, as prescribed by the most eminent physicians of ancient and modern times; also, tables of Weights and Measures—Marshall Hall's ready method in Asphyxia—a list of Synonyms—of Medicines and their Doses—of Poisons and their Antidotes—a Glossary of medical words—Signs and Abbreviations—and also a list of Medicines and their Uses, for the Medicine Chest.

It is not expected that these formulas will be compounded every time they are wanted; most of them, or at least their component parts, can be found prepared in drug stores, where it will be best to purchase them when it can be done. They are given to convey a general idea to those who use them of their nature and medical properties, and to be compounded by them, when they cannot be purchased in that condition.

It is not expected that the medicines recommended in a particular instance are not to be used in other cases, nor that they must invariably be used where they are advised. Cathartics of rhubarb are particularly adapted to cases of dysentery, and they might answer a tolerable purpose in bilious fever, but they would not be as applicable, especially at the commencement of the fever, as jalap. It will be best to conform, if possible, to the directions laid down; but when it cannot be done, to make such a selection as the judgment may dictate.

JUSTIN DWINELLE.

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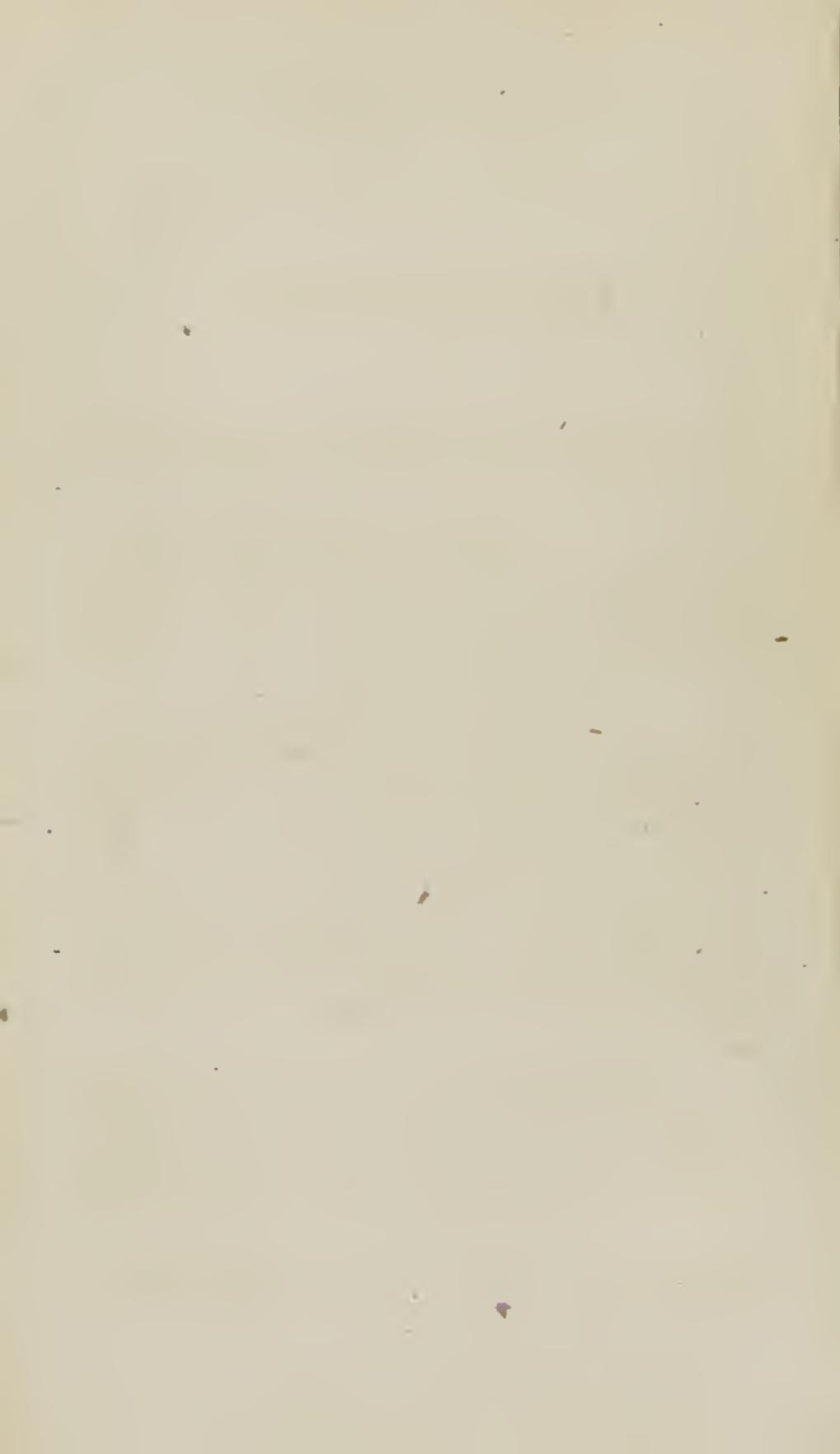
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INTRODUCTION.

The following table of Weights and Measures will be frequently referred to in the course of this work :

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

20 Grains.....	make one Scruple
3 Scruples.....	" " Drachm
8 Drachms.....	" " Ounce.
12 Ounces.....	" " Pound.

WINE, OR APOTHECARY MEASURE.

60 Drops.....	make one Fluidrachm.
8 Drachms.....	" " Fluidounce
16 Ounces.....	" " Pint.
8-Pints.....	" " Gallon.

There are various other measures frequently used, especially, in domestic practice. The two following tables will be sufficient for all practicable purposes ; the first is from the United States Dispensatory, and the last is given by Dr. Christison :

Teacup, as containing about.....	Four Fluidounces.
Wineglass " "	Two Fluidounces.
Tablespoon " "	Half a Fluidounce.
Teaspoon " "	One Fluidrachm.
Tumbler to contain	Eight Fluidounces.
Breakfastcup " "	Eight Fluidounces.

Teacup	"	.....	Five Fluidounces.
Wineglass	"	.....	Two Fluidounces.
Tablespoon	"	.....	Half a Fluidounce.
Dessertspoon	"	....	Two Fluidrachms.
Teaspoon	"	.....	One Fluidrachm.

The doses of medicines mentioned in this work, are in all cases calculated for grown persons, except when otherwise expressed; women, children, and aged persons, as a rule, will require smaller doses than men in the prime of life.

Various tables have been given to graduate doses to different ages. The one given by Gaubius is considered the best, and is as follows :

Dose for a person in adult age being 1 Drachm or $\frac{1}{2}$. That for a person from 14 to 21 years would be 2 Scruples or $\frac{2}{3}$.

"	7 to 14	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ Drachm or $\frac{1}{2}$.
"	4 to 7	"	1 Scruple or $\frac{1}{3}$.
"	4	"	15 Grains or $\frac{1}{4}$.
"	3	"	10 Grains or $\frac{1}{6}$.
"	2	"	8 Grains or $\frac{1}{8}$.
"	1	"	5 Grains or $\frac{1}{12}$.

Dr. Young has revised a formula, which, on some accounts, might more accurately conform the dose to different ages. It is calculated for children under twelve years of age.

The dose has to be diminished in the proportion of the age, to the age increased by twelve; thus :

At two years, to $\frac{1}{7}$, viz :

$$\frac{2}{2+12} = \frac{1}{7}:$$

or

At six years, to $\frac{1}{3}$, viz :

$$\frac{6}{6+12} = \frac{1}{3}:$$

At 21 the full dose to be given.

The amount of any medicine administered by injection, as a general rule, should be three times as large as a dose of the same taken into the stomach; but as this is not always the case, it will be more safe when the active medicines are used, to increase the quantity but twice, instead of three times.

Powdered medicines may be taken in syrup, cream, mucilage, or water; pills in sweetmeats, bread, or raisins; castor oil warmed, or in coffee; Epsom salts, after the mouth has been rinsed with vinegar, or they may be moderately soured with cream of tartar, or with tartaric acid; and calomel, particularly, in syrup, or mucilage sufficiently thick to prevent it from sinking to the bottom of a spoon. Acid medicines, of much strength, should be taken through a glass tube to prevent their coming in contact with the teeth.

Bleeding from the arm, as a general rule, can be most safely done with a spring lancet, and in the large veins of the arm. A bandage must be tied around the arm, just above the elbow, tight enough to stop the circulation in the veins, but not in the arterics. The veins will soon become hard below the bandage, when the lancet may be placed over the vein, slightly cross ways of it, calculation being made as to the size of the hole to be cut—and the spring touched.

When sufficient blood has been taken, the bandage must be removed, and the skin over the wound pinched together, and a small compress of cloth applied over it and held there with the fingers, until a bandage is carefully wound around the arm. The wound may be secured with sticking salve if preferred.

If the thumb lancet is used, the same course is to be pursued—care being taken not to pass the point of the instrument through the vein into other parts.

Leeches may be applied to a part after it has been washed and wiped dry. The operation may be facilitated by making a small puncture, with the point of a lancet, in the skin, so that a drop of blood may escape. The leeches should be left on

until they drop off of their own accord, when a warm poultice should be put on over the bites to encourage bleeding.

Cupping is performed by applying the cups, after the air has been exhausted by passing them over a flame, over a part of the skin that has been scarified. They should be applied three or four times over the same place, and allowed to stay on until they loosen of themselves. The parts are usually scarified by an instrument called a scarificator. The cups are bell-shaped, and may be made of glass or tin. In case of necessity, scarification may be made with the point of a knife, and wine glasses used for cups.

Dry cupping consists of the same operation, except the parts are not scarified. The object of dry cupping is to "prevent the activity of absorption from any wounded part; occasionally, to excite suppuration in indolent abscesses; and to remove the pus when an abscess is opened."

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

CLASS I.

GENERAL DISEASES.

FEVERS.

There is but little known of the exact cause of fever, farther than that it frequently arises from marsh miasma, confined impure air, exposure to cold, a want of proper food and clothing, and intemperance.

INTERMITTENT FEVER, OR FEVER AND AGUE.

This disease consists of fits of fever, between each of which there is an intermission. The time between the fits may be one, two or three days, and possibly as long as a week; there may be two fits in one day. Occasionally other varieties take place, as a change of one type into that of an other. When the fits are full and regular they have three stages, called the cold, hot and sweating stages. Usually the fit is preceded by the ordinary symptoms of fever—languor, uneasiness, loss of appetite, and pain in the head, back and limbs—but occasionally there

is little or no warning of its approach, and it attacks those who, to all appearance, are in good health.

The cold stage commences with yawning, stretching and chills. The sensations of cold streak over the body until the whole frame is convulsed and the teeth chatter in consequence of the chills and shivering of the patient. Sometimes the body is warmer and at other times colder than in health. The surface has the appearance of coldness. The skin and hands are shrunken, and the face, lips and the ends of the fingers are of a purplish color. Generally the tongue is pale and moist; there is thirst and more or less vomiting of food and bilious matter; the breathing is heavy and accompanied with oppression of the chest; and the pulse is subject to great variations.

As the cold stage gradually passes off, the body feels the sensations of warmth, which increases until the whole surface becomes hot. The skin will soon become red, the face flushed, the eyes excited, and a burning heat will denote that the hot stage is fully established. Other symptoms follow; the mouth becomes hot and dry, the tongue furred, the breathing quickened, the skin dry, the urine diminished in quantity, and usually there will be great thirst. Pain in the back, head and limbs often accompany the hot stage. This stage may last from two to fifteen hours.

Following the hot stage, the perspiration, generally commencing on the face, spreads over the whole surface, at times being profuse, and usually affording relief to the patient. The skin soon becomes cool and all the febrile symptoms abate, and the sufferer is refreshed by sleep.

The difficulty above enumerated is commonly known as *shaking ague*; when the fit commences at the hot stage,

not having been preceded by the cold, it is called the *dumb ague*.

When the fit has gone off, and the intermission is established, the general symptoms are much the same as before the attack; there will be much paleness and a look of great anxiety.

The fits are apt to recur at the same hour of the day, but there will be frequent variations from that hour. They most always occur in the day-time.

TREATMENT.—The curative treatment must be employed as soon as the intermission is established; but remedies can frequently be used during the fit, that will be of much service.

When the chills come on, the indications are to produce warmth by covering the patient in bed, and by giving him hot drinks, as toast water, herb tea, and, if agreeable, warm sour drinks, and by the application of heated bricks to the back, legs and feet. These remedies must be used according to the severity of the symptoms.

If, at any time, there is much pain, a grain of opium, or thirty drops of laudanum may be given. If the stomach will not retain the opium nor laudanum, mix one teaspoonful of laudanum with four tablespoonfuls of thin starch, and inject it into the rectum. *

Should there arise great feebleness and prostration, stimulants must be resorted to. Give half a teaspoonful of spirit of camphor, first rubbed with sugar, and then mixed with a tablespoonful of water; or, give ten grains of carbonate of ammonia, mixed with twenty drops of the spirit of turpentine. Either of the above may be repeated in fifteen or twenty minutes, if necessary; ether may also be given, in teaspoonful doses, in water. Ex-

ternal applications of Cayenne pepper in hot water, whiskey, or brandy—one ounce to the pint—and if the symptoms are sufficiently urgent to indicate it, friction with hot oil of turpentine, or mustard paste, may be applied to different parts of the body, and at the same time wine and brandy should be taken internally.

When there is a desire to vomit, fifteen or twenty grains of ipecac, or a teaspoonful of ground mustard mixed in half a teacupful of warm water may be given as an emetic, and followed with copious draughts of warm water, till vomiting is induced.

Bleeding has sometimes been resorted to in the cold stage, but except in cases of full habit, threatened with inflammations and congestions, it will oftener do harm than good.

In the hot stage give freely of cool sour drinks, as lemonade, or water soured with cream of tartar, or currant jelly. The effervescent draught, given every hour or two, is well adapted to this stage and to the condition of the stomach.

Should there be danger from inflammation, which may be known by a full, hard, strong pulse, and local pain, bleeding from the arm will be a proper remedy; but local bleeding, with cups and leeches, will answer the purpose in ordinary cases.

Relief is frequently had in the hot stage by bathing the whole surface with cold water.

But little can be done in the sweating stage, except to prevent taking cold, and keeping the skin wiped dry.

When the intermission is established, if the stomach is overloaded and there is a desire to vomit, an emetic of tartar emetic and ipecac should be administered. If vom-

iting is not indicated, the bowels must be moved with calomel and jalap, or with some other active physic.

As soon as the bowels have been acted on, some of the combinations of quinine should be regularly taken.

Peruvian bark, and also Fowler's solution, seem, occasionally, better adapted for the cure of old cases, where there is a strong disposition for the chills to return after an apparent cure, or when they are kept up from habit, than quinine. They cannot be considered as good general remedies, but they may be superior in obstinate cases, and can be resorted to with a good prospect of success.

If at any time the stomach will not retain quinine, it may be given by injection.

I wish to state, here, that in all the combination of medicines, where water is used, it is desirable that it be distilled; but as it frequently cannot be had, in that condition, without much trouble, I have omitted the word distilled whenever water is mentioned in the formulas. Rain and river water should be preferred to well water. Distilled water can be easily obtained, by condensing the steam from a tea-kettle, in a tin pail surrounded by cold water.

I also desire to make known, in order to avoid errors, that the abbreviation fl. in the formulas, stands for fluid, and that instead of writing fluidrachms and fluidounces, I have written fl. Drachms and fl. Ounces.

Effervesing Draught.

Carbonate of Potash.....	Two Drachms.
Water	Four fl. Ounces.
Dissolve.	
Fresh Lemon Juice.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Water	Two fl. Ounces.
Mix, add two tablespoonfuls of the lemon juice and water to one of the potash and water, and let the mixture be taken in a state of effervescence.	

Ellis.

An Emetic of Tartar Emetic and Ipecac.

Tartar Emetic.....	One Grain.
Ipecac	One Scruple.
Mix in half a teacup of warm water, and take at one dose. If it does not vomit within twenty or thirty minutes, it should be assisted by drinking freely of warm water. It sometimes happens that instead of acting as an emetic, it acts on the bowels as physic, in which case it will be useless to continue our efforts to vomit.	

Physic of Calomel and Jalap.

Calomel	Ten Grains.
Jalap	Ten Grains.
Mix, and take in molasses. If this does not operate in two hours, it may be followed with castor oil, or Epsom salts, in teaspoonful doses, every hour till the bowels are moved.	

Physic of Jalap and Cream of Tartar.

Jalap	One Drachm.
Cream of Tartar.....	One Drachm.
Mix, and take in sweetened water.	
The quantity of Jalap may be lessened, for a milder physic.	

Fever and Ague Powder.

Sulphate of Quinine.....	Twenty-four Grains.
Sulphate of Morphine.....	Half a Grain.
Tartaric Acid	One Drachm.
Mix, and divide into eight powders. Take one powder, in cold coffee, every four hours.	

Fever and Ague Mixture.

Sulphate of Quinine.....	Twenty-four Grains.
Sulphate of Morphine.....	Half a Grain.
Elixir of Vitriol	Eight Drops.
Water	Two Ounces.
Syrup of Gum Arabic.....	Two Ounces.

Mix, and take a tablespoonful every four hours.

Those Fever and Ague mixtures containing small portions of Morphine, I regard as the best, as they prevent, in a great degree, the unpleasant effects of the Quinine.

Fever and Ague Mixture.

Sulphate of Quinine	Thirty-two Grains.
Water.....	Two Drachms.
Elixir of Vitriol	Six Drops.
Simple Syrup.....	One Pound.

Dissolve the quinine in the water and vitriol and add the syrup.
Take a tablespoonful every two hours.

Fever and Ague Mixture.

Sulphate of Quinine.....	Twenty-four Grains.
Copperas.....	Twelve Grains.
Powdered Fennel Seed.....	Four Drachms.
Oil of Chamomile.....	Twelve Drops.
Syrup of Gum Arabic.....	One and a half Ounces.

Mix, and take a teaspoonful every three hours.—*Phœbus.*
This preparation is well calculated for cases of long standing in the old and enfeebled.

Fever and Ague Mixture.

Sulphate of Quinine.....	Twenty-four Grains.
Strong Coffee.....	Five Ounces.
Sugar.....	Four Drachms.
Mix, and take a tablespoonful every two or three hours.	

*Beasley.***Fever and Ague Powder.**

Sulphate of Quinine.....	Thirty-six Grains.
Cayenne Pepper.....	Twenty-four Grains.
White Sugar.....	One Drachm.
Mix, and divide into twelve powders. Take one every two hours in Molasses.	

Fever and Ague Pill.

Sulphate of Quinine.....	Thirty Grains.
Extract of Gentian.....	Thirty Grains.
Mix, and make into twenty pills. Take one pill every two or three hours.	

Fever and Ague Pill.

Calomel	Thirty Grains.
Powdered Opium.....	Fifteen Grains.
Sulphate of Quinine.....	Sixty Grains.
Syrup	Sufficient.
Beat into a mass and divide into sixty pills. One pill to be taken morning, noon and night, in cases of long standing dependent on a torpid condition of the liver.	

Fever and Ague Pill.

Blue Pill	Twelve Grains.
Sulphate of Quinine.....	Twelve Grains.
Aloes.....	Twelve Grains.
Syrup of Rhubarb.....	Sufficient.
Beat into a mass and divide into twelve pills. A pill to be taken morning, noon and night, in case of torpid liver.	

Fever and Ague Pill.

Quinoidine	Forty Grains.
Dried Copperas	Ten Grains.
Oil of Blaek Pepper	Ten Drops.

Make into ten pills. One to be taken every four hours.

Fever and Ague Powder.

Powdered Peruvian Bark.....	Four Drachms.
Powdered Virginia Snakeroot	One Drachm.
Carbonate of Soda	Half a Drachm.

Mix, and divide into four powders. One to be taken every three or four hours, in case of debility, or acidity of the stomach.

Fowler's Solution.

Fowler's solution is usually given, in doses of ten drops, in sweetened water, two or three times a day.

Its prineipal ingredient is arsenic.

Quinine and Laudanum Injection.

Sulphate of Quinine.....	Twelve Grains.
Laudanum	Thirty Drops.
Thin Stareh.....	Six Ounees.

This quantity may be injected into the rectum every six hours. To be used when the stomaeh will not retain medieine.

Peruvian Bark and Gruel Injection.

Peruvian Bark	One Ounce.
Thin Gruel.....	One Pint.
Mix well, and inject into the rectum, in two parts.	

Bilious fever is much like fever and ague in some of its symptoms. The latter is much the most excessive in its peculiarities. Bilious fever has its types, and is subject to variations in them. It may be so mild that the patient can be about his business, or so violent as to endanger life from its first attack.

The symptoms vary, but the most common ones that precede the fever, are pain in the head, back and loins, trembling of the limbs, a sickening feeling and sense of heaviness about the region of the stomach, accompanied with a loss of appetite, a bitter taste in the mouth, and soreness of the flesh. The tongue is furred, the pulse sometimes excited, and the white of the eyes and the skin have a peculiar yellowish white appearance.

The fever is usually preceded by a sensation of chilliness, either slight or severe. The system is depressed, and occasionally there is vomiting. The chill may be accompanied with flashes of heat, lasting from a few minutes to an hour. When the fever is on, the skin is dry, hot and excited, the breathing quickened, and the pulse increased in frequency and fullness. The tongue is usually coated yellow, and there will be nausea, thirst, a flushed face, suffused eyes, and headache. These are characteristic symptoms, and are always, more or less, present.

A remission follows the fever in from six to eighteen hours, when the above symptoms abate, and are followed by perspiration, commencing about the face and neck, and spreading over the whole surface—affording relief to the patient. The remission may last from two to twenty-four hours. The fever and remission will follow each

other until they suddenly disappear, or gradually wear off, if the fever is to have a favorable termination.

TREATMENT.—The chills that precede the fever may be managed with warm herb drinks and friction applied to the surface, if severe enough to require treatment. If there is nausea and sour eructations with a desire to vomit, an emetic should be given. It is generally best to give an active emetic at the commencement of the fever, and afterwards those of a milder character. If an emetic is not required, an active purge should be given to unload the bowels of their contents. It will be necessary to have a movement of the bowels, daily, while the fever lasts; castor oil, Epsom salts, or magnesia, will be proper for this purpose. Unless there is danger from inflammation and congestion, bleeding from the arm should not be resorted to; it will be better to reduce the excitement of the system by other means, if possible. The application of the cups or leeches, in case of local pain, and swelling, will be advisable.

After the physic has operated, those medicines should be given that have a tendency to induce perspiration. Among the most desirable are the neutral mixture, and a solution of tartar emetic and ipecac.

When the tongue is heavily loaded, with a disposition not to part with its coat, and especially if it is black and dry, an alterative pill or powder of blue pill, containing from three to five grains, should be given three or four times in twenty-four hours, and its use kept up until the gums are slightly affected. When calomel is used as an alterative, it is sometimes desirable to combine it with the fever powder. The nitrous powder contains this combination.

When the skin is hot, much relief may be had by sponging the whole surface with cold water, soda water, or with whisky and water.

Should there be griping pains in the stomach or bowels, fifteen or twenty drops of laudanum in a teaspoonful of sweetened water, or a quarter of a grain of the sulphate of morphine, or ten or twelve grains of Dover's powder, mixed in syrup, may be given.

If the urine is not voided in sufficient quantity, a teaspoonful of the sweet spirit of nitre may be given, in a little water, two or three times a day.

Deep seated pain can be resisted best by the use of cups, leeches, fomentations, mustard poultices and blisters.

The drinks should consist of water, softened with toast or soda, or made mucilaginous with slippery elm or gum Arabic; and, if the patient is not taking calomel, there is no objection to his having cool sour drinks.

The diet should consist of such articles as thin gruel and porridge.

It sometimes happens that when the fever goes off, there is a greatly depressed condition of the system, as in the intermission of fever and ague. In such cases it will be necessary to use stimulating remedies. Give ten or fifteen grains of the carbonate of ammonia in a little water every hour or two, or wine and brandy may be used. It will occasionally be necessary to use tonics of a more permanent character, in which case some of the fever and ague mixtures may be given.

It will generally be advisable to give a solution of carbonate of soda, several times a day, to prevent sourness of the stomach.

Active Emetic of Tartar Emetic and Ipecac.

Tartar Emetic.....	Two Grains.
Ipecac.....	Two Scruples.
Starch.....	Half a Drachm.
Mix, and divide into three powders; one every quarter of an hour, till vomiting is induced.— <i>Radius.</i>	

Mild Emetic of Ipecac.

Ipecac.....	Fifteen Grains.
Warm Water	Two Ounces.
Mix well, and take at one dose. Its operation may be assisted by drinking large draughts of warm water, after it has been swallowed twenty or thirty minutes.	

Active Physic of Blue Pill and Extract of Jalap.

Blue Pill.....	Ten Grains.
Extract of Jalap.....	Ten Grains.
Beat into a mass and make four pills. To be taken at one dose.	

Mild Physic of Epsom Salts and Manna.

Epsom Salts	Two Drachms.
Manna.....	One Ounce.
Water	Four fl. Ounces.
Dissolve. A tablespoonful every two hours.	

Neutral Mixture.

Citric Acid.....	Half an Ounce.
Oil of Lemon.....	Two Drops.
Water.....	Half a Pint.
Bicarbonate of Potash	Sufficient.
Rub the citric acid with the oil of lemon, and then with the water till dissolved; lastly add the bicarbonate of potash gradually till the acid is perfectly saturated, then strain.	
Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Active Physic of Calomel and Castor Oil.

Calomel.....	Fifteen Grains.
Castor Oil.....	One Ounce.
Mix, and take at one dose.	

Solution of Tartar Emetic and Ipecac.

Tartar Emetic.....	One Grain.
Ipecac.....	Fifteen Grains.
Water	Four Ounces.
Mix, let it settle, and give a teaspoonful every three or four hours, to induce perspiration.	

Nitrous Powders.

Nitrate of Potash.....	One Drachm.
Tartar Emetic.....	One Grain.
Calomel.....	Four Grains.
Pulverize and divide into six powders. One to be taken every six hours in syrup or molasses.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

YELLOW FEVER.

Yellow fever seems to arise in consequence of long continued hot weather, and is confined to certain locations. Heat develops it, and cold frosty weather cuts off its progress. Perhaps there is no disease that may be so mild, or terrible in its course. Its attack may be preceded by the same symptoms common to bilious fever—chills, pain in the head, general restlessness and nausea—or it may attack without warning. Pain, in the back and loins, of an aggravated character, is a constant symptom, previous to the accession of the fever. When the fever is on, the skin is hot and dry, the breathing quickened, the face red, and the eyes injected. The tongue is generally moist

and covered with a white fur. Sickness at the stomach and sometimes vomiting will attend at the commencement of this disease, but these symptoms are more troublesome later in the course of the fever, when there may also be retching, and tenderness of the abdomen. A disagreeable sensation in the stomach and bowels, accompanied with feelings of great apprehension, is a prominent symptom. The pulse has considerable force, and ranges from 100 to 120, and may run as high as 140, in a minute. Wind and great heat in the stomach and bowels, costiveness, violent headache, delirium and stupor, are, more or less, constant symptoms.

If the attack is severe, the fever may last but a few hours, but if mild, it will be apt to last two or three days. When it abates, there is a remarkable freedom from pain. The patient expresses himself as being much better, and hopeful for his recovery. Except in mild cases his feelings are delusive ; for he has yet to struggle with debility, and extreme prostration, from twelve to twenty-four hours. If he has sufficient powers of resistance, and can be sustained through this state of debility, till reaction is established, and the secondary fever comes on, there may be some hope of his recovery ; but if there is pain and great tenderness, on pressure, over the stomach and bowels, yellowishness of the eyes, face and neck, with a tendency to spread over the body, little or no pulse to be felt in the wrist, dark purplish color of the fingers and toes, a brown, dry, chapped tongue, black vomit, hiccough, bleeding gums, a discharge of blood from the bowels, and a cold clammy skin, it is almost certain there will be a fatal termination—death usually taking place between the third and sixth day.

TREATMENT.—While there are some cases of yellow fever so mild they would get well without treatment, there are others so violent that all that can be done for them will be of no avail.

At the commencement of this fever if the stomach is overloaded and there is a desire to vomit, an emetic of ipecac should be given. Twenty grains may be mixed in a teacup of warm water and taken at one dose; and if necessary this quantity may be repeated, and its operation promoted by large draughts of warm water. Later in the disease, when the stomach and bowels are very irritable, an emetic would not be proper.

Bleeding, during the first or second day, may be of service, but it is a remedy of such doubtful utility, unless the indications for it are absolute, it should not be resorted to.

An active physic should be given, at the commencement of the fever, if we do not give an emetic. If we give an emetic, after its operation a purge will be necessary, if the emetic does not also operate as physic. In case the stomach will not retain cathartic medicines, an active or mild injection, as the case may seem to require, should be administered. The bowels must be moved, as often as every twenty-four hours, by the use of mild physic or injections.

After the bowels have been evacuated, three grains of blue pill should be given every four hours. Should it operate too freely on the bowels, it may be combined with a half or one grain of opium.

Cold bathing, with a sponge, will afford great relief when the skin is hot, and it should not be neglected.

For difficulty in making water, a teaspoonful of the

sweet spirit of nitre, in a tablespoonful of water, or some other diuretic, should be given several times a-day.

Dover's powder, in ten or fifteen grain doses, will be good to allay pain when there is no headache; but if there is headache, six to ten drops of the black drop will be more suitable for that purpose.

Cups, leeches or blisters, applied on the back of the neck or between the shoulders, cold water or ice applied to the head, or bathing the feet in warm water, may be had recourse to, as occasion may require, to relieve headache and congestion of the brain. Thick cloths wrung out in hot water, and applied over the stomach, renewing them as often as they get cold, will control pain in that organ.

When the depressed stage comes on, the above remedies must be discontinued, except the blue pill, which may be continued to the end of the disease, or till they affect the gums.

To allay irritation of the stomach and bowels, one or two grains of the sugar of lead, taken in sweetened water or syrup, every one or two hours, till thirty or forty grains have been taken, is recommended by the highest authority. For the same purpose, a blister may be drawn over the stomach or bowels, and one or two grains of the sulphate of morphine sprinkled on its raw surface.

The diet must be sustaining, consisting of such articles as milk, animal broths, and wine whey, combined, if necessary with stimulating tonics.

In case of extreme prostration, brandy, wine, or some tonic preparation containing turpentine, should be used internally; at the same time the surface must be stimulated with Cayenne pepper in hot water or warm spirits,

or with hot oil of turpentine or mustard paste. An injection of spirit of turpentine would also assist in producing reaction.

This seems to be the best treatment for yellow fever, but it is quite a question with some eminent medical men, whether it will not be better, after all, to trust to such mild remedies as the judgment may dictate, at the bedside of the patient.

Active Physic of Blue Pill and Croton Oil.

Blue Pill	Fifteen Grains.
Croton Oil.....	One Drop.
Beat together and divide into three pills. To be taken at one dose. A good pill in case of obstinate costiveness.	

Active Injection of Soap and Salt.

Common Bar Soap.....	One Tablespoonful.
Common Salt.....	One Tablespoonful.
Molasses.....	One Tablespoonful.
Warm Water	One Pint.
Dissolve.	

Mild Injection of Molasses and Warm Water.

Molasses	One Tablespoonful.
Warm Water	One Pint.
Mix.	

Diuretic of Juniper Berries and Cream of Tartar.

Juniper Berries	One Ounce.
Cream of Tartar.....	Half an Ounce.
Warm Water	One Pint.
Mix, and when cool take a wineglassful every three hours.	

Dover's Powder.

Powdered Opium.....	One Drachm
Powdered Ipecac.....	One Drachm.
Sulphate of Potash.....	One Ounce.
Rub them together into a very fine powder.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Wine Whey.

White Wine.....	One to Two fl. Ounces.
Sugar	Sufficient.
Boiling Milk	Half a Pint.
Boil for ten minutes, constantly stirring, then strain. A good mode of giving wine as a stimulant. Dose must depend on circumstances.— <i>Ellis.</i>	

Mild Stimulant of Ammonia and Camphor.

Carbonate of Ammonia.....	Five Grains.
Gum Camphor.....	Three Grains.
Sugar	Sufficient.
Mix, and take this quantity every one or two hours.	

Stimulating Tonic of Quinine and Turpentine.

Sulphate of Quinine	Ten Grains.
Spirit of Turpentine.....	Twenty Drops.
Syrup of Gum Arabic.....	One Ounce.
Mix, and take a tablespoonful every two hours.	

Injection of Turpentine and Yolk of Eggs.

Spirit of Turpentine	One Ounce.
Yolk of Eggs.....	Two.
Water.....	Half a Pint.
Mix.	

TYPHOID FEVER

This fever may begin, like other fevers with a chill, but more frequently it comes on gradually, increasing from day to day in severity. The characteristic symptoms are uneasiness, soreness, numbness, hot skin, quick pulse, impaired appetite, and the tongue covered with a thin white fur. Chills, followed by flashes of heat, and diarrhea, are also common in the forming stage. The above symptoms, with occasionally a slight headache, become more and more severe, until the patient is confined to his bed. When the fever is fully formed the headache becomes severe, the pulse more accelerated, and the loss of appetite complete. Pain in the back and loins, great soreness of the flesh, and bleeding from the nose are frequently attendant symptoms. As the fever progresses, the countenance becomes darker, the tongue covered with a thick fur with an inclination to dryness, and redness on the borders and end. Pain in the bowels on pressure, bloating of the bowels, diarrhea, and an annoying cough are now common. From the seventh to the ninth day, the tongue becomes dry and brown, the throat sore, and swallowing painful. The bowels are distended, and sound hollow, when tapped on with the fingers. About this time small rose-colored spots may be seen on the face, abdomen and extremities, which are generally followed, in a few days, by small eruptive vesicles on the neck, chest and other parts of the body.

If the fever is to terminate unfavorably, the following symptoms will be very likely to ensue—ringing in the ears, delirium, stupor and a trembling of the tongue. The

tongue will become brown, dry, cracked, and, with the teeth, lips and gums, covered with a dark crust; the pulse quickened and enfeebled, increasing to 100 or 120 in a minute; the skin hot in one place and cold in another; and there will be a peculiar smell arising from the body. Before death takes place, there is generally delirious muttering, jerking of the extremities, picking of the bed clothes, suppression of the urine, bloody discharges from the bowels, and purple-colored spots and blisters on different parts of the body.

When the fever is to terminate favorably, the tongue will become moist and gradually clean, the pulse and skin natural, the bloating of the bowels diminished, and there will be a return of the appetite and of consciousness.

TREATMENT.—It will, at the commencement, be necessary to evacuate the bowels; and to avoid irritating them as much as possible, we must use the mildest kinds of physic. A teaspoonful of castor oil, or Epsom salts dissolved in water, or a drachm of magnesia in milk or water, may be taken, and repeated in one or two hours, if required. If there is much irritation of the bowels, ten or fifteen drops of laudanum may be added to either of the above laxatives.

It will be necessary to move the bowels every day, with the mildest means, if they do not move of themselves; for this purpose a Seidlitz powder, or half a drachm of magnesia in milk, will answer. If the stomach will not retain these medicines, or if they cause too much irritation, it will be better to evacuate the bowels with mild injections. In the latter stages of the fever, or when there is much distention of the bowels, a turpentine injection will be the most suitable.

During the fever, when not taking mercurials, cool sour drinks, as weak lemonade, and water soured with cream of tartar, are admissible. Ice may be allowed to dissolve in the mouth, and the neutral mixture may also be given as directed.

The nitre and morphine mixture, and Hoffmann's anodyne, will be excellent remedies to control nervous irritation.

Sourness of the stomach may be arrested with soda in water, or magnesia in milk.

When the fever is on, the patient should be bathed, frequently, with cold water, or whisky and water—care being taken not to produce chills.

Ice water, or ice in bladders, applied to the head when there is severe headache, will be of great service.

The diarrhoea should not be checked, unless it becomes excessive, in which case the bowels may be restrained with half grain doses of opium, taken every two, three or four hours, or by astringent anodyne powders.

The above treatment will generally be sufficient, if the fever has the appearance of terminating favorably; but if, at about the eighth or ninth day, the unfavorable symptoms enumerated above, supervene, we must give some form of mercurial, and keep up its use till the gums are slightly affected.

For distention of the bowels, we may give some turpentine mixture, use warm fomentations, and lay soft poultices, or mustard paste, over the abdomen.

The usual remedies for local pain, are fomentations, cups, leeches and blisters.

To regulate suppression of the urine, we may use the

infusion of buchu, decoction of uva ursi or the fox-glove mixture.

Quinine is a valuable remedy in this fever. It will frequently be necessary to resort to it early in the disease. The dose must be governed by the necessities of the case. Large doses are occasionally necessary to support the strength of the patient through the sinking stages of the fever.

In the latter stages, attended with much debility, we must make a careful use of stimulants—wine whey, in tablespoonful doses, or ether in teaspoonful doses, in water, may be taken as often as seems necessary. If occasion requires it, wine, brandy, or the egg and brandy mixture may be used.

The diet, in the forepart of the fever, should consist, mostly, of liquid drinks, as gum Arabic, slippery elm and barley water, crust coffee, gruel and porridge. In the latter part of the fever, a more sustaining diet will be required, and may consist of nourishing gruels, tea and toast, crackers and tea, and animal broths.

Mild Physic of Senna.

Senna.....	Four Drachms.
Aniseed	One Drachm
Boiling Water	Eight Ounces.

Let it stand till it cools and strain. Take one-third every hour till it operates.

Injection of Turpentine and Castor Oil.

Spirit of Turpentine.....	Four Drachms.
Castor Oil.....	One Ounce.
Warm Water.....	One Pint.

Mix well before using.

Mild Injection of Castor Oil.

Castor Oil.....	One Ounce.
Warm Water	One Pint.
Mix.	

Mixture of Spirit of Nitre and Morphine.

Sulphate of Morphine.....	One Grain.
Sweet Spirit of Nitre.....	One Ounce.
Mix, and give a teaspoonful, every three or four hours, till the pain is quieted.	

Astringent Anodyne Powder of Opium and Rhubarb.

Powdered Opium	One Grain.
Powdered Rhubarb.....	One Grain.
Prepared Chalk	One Grain.
Mix. This quantity to be taken every three or four hours, as may be necessary.	

Infusion of Buehu.

Buchu Leaves.....	One Ounce.
Boiling Water	One Pint.
Steep two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain.	
The dose, is from two to four tablespoonfuls.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Mixture of Foxglove and Nitre.

Powdered Foxglove	Three Grains.
Powdered Nitre.....	One Drachm
Cream of Tartar.....	Four Drachms.
Mix, and divide into six powders. One to be taken every four hours, in suppression of the urine.	

Mixture of Turpentine and Simple Syrup.

Spirit of Turpentine	One Drachm
Simple Syrup.....	One Ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful every four hours.	

Mercurial of Calomel, with Opium and Rhubarb.

Calomel	Twelve Grains.
Rhubarb	Six Grains.
Powdered Opium.....	Six Grains.
Mix, and divide into six powders. One to be taken every four or six hours. Useful when there is troublesome diarrhea.	

Mercurial of Blue Pill, with Extract of Rhubarb.

Blue Pill.....	Eighteen Grains.
Extract of Rhubarb	Six Grains.
Mix, and make into six pills. Take one every four hours. This pill is preferable to the above powder, when diarrhea does not exist.	

Mixture of Eggs and Brandy.

Brandy.....	Four fl. Ounces.
Cinnamon Water.....	Four fl. Ounces.
Yolk of Eggs	Two
Sugar.....	Half an Ounce.
Oil of Cinnamon.....	Three Drops.

As a stimulant in the sinking stage of fevers.—*Lond. Ph.*

TYPHUS FEVER.

The patient is first affected, in this fever, with peculiar disagreeable sensations, which seem to be the result of weakness or soreness. There is great fatigue and weariness, accompanied with pain in the head, back and loins, tightness across the stomach, attended with nausea and want of appetite, and restlessness, with disturbance of the brain. Most of these symptoms progress gradually, until chills and debility confine the patient to his bed. The chills may be slight and of short duration, or very

severe and protracted, when the skin will become cold and pinched, and the countenance denote great anxiety. There may be oppression of the chest and stomach, with feeble pulse and great prostration. Unless the patient is cut off in this depressed condition, in from one to twelve hours after alternate chills and heat, the fever will become established, and attended with the usual symptoms—hot skin, hurried pulse and breathing, coated tongue and headache. The coat on the tongue will be white or yellow, and moist, the eyes injected, and the face, by its dark red color, will denote an impeded circulation, the mind becomes confused, and nervous anxiety supervenes. These symptoms increase, from day to day, in severity, until the whole surface becomes hot, and the pulse increased to 100, 150 or 160 a minute. About this time, small, red, purplish colored spots, from the size of the head of a pin to that of a dime, make their appearance. They are not confined to any particular place, but may be seen on all parts of the surface. There may be few or many of them, and they will vary in color as the disease advances. They usually make their appearance from the fourth to the eighth day, and last about ten or twelve days. The tongue presents almost every variety of appearance, from dry and brown, to clean, red and smooth; but it is generally, with the teeth, gums and lips, covered with a dark brown crust.

Other symptoms, as diarrhea, suppression of the urine, bleeding from the nose, tenderness of the skin, deafness, trembling and jerking, and delirium and stupor are not uncommon. Delirium and stupor may alternate.

The following may be enumerated as symptoms of a fatal character:—great prostration, sinking, fainting, op-

pressed and suffocating feelings at the chest, stupor, delirium, picking of the bed clothes, spasms, unconscious discharges from the bowels, coldness of the extremities, and a fluttering pulse.

An abatement of the unfavorable symptoms, with a free perspiration, a copious discharge of urine, and quiet sleep, will betoken a favorable result.

This fever usually runs from one to four weeks.

TREATMENT.—If the depression of the system does not contraindicate it, we may commence the treatment by giving a mild emetic of ipecac or sulphate of zinc; but if there is much prostration, an emetic must not be administered, but a resort had to stimulants. The carbonate of ammonia, in ten or fifteen grain doses, in a tablespoonful of water, every hour, or wine, wine whey, spirit of Mindererus, the egg and wine mixture, or some of the quininc mixtures mentioned in fever and ague, should be given in quantities suited to the necessities of the case. If the urgency of the symptoms demands it, brandy or ether may be taken, and, at the same time, the body, extremities, and the spine should be rubbed with Cayenne pepper or mustard in water, or with hot oil of turpentine, and bricks, or bottles of warm water should be applied to the back, hips and legs.

When reaction has taken place and the fever is fully established, the bowels should be moved with some mild physic. If the fever runs high, perhaps a tablespoonful of Epsom salts, dissolved in a proper quantity of water, will be the best physic for this purpose. The bowels should be moved as often as every day, with mild laxative, assisted, if necessary, with mild injections.

Local bleeding with cups, or leeches, and blisters, may

be had recourse to when there is danger from congestions. Bleeding from the arm can never be as safely employed; but there may possibly instances arise, of great determination of blood to vital parts, with a full, hard and strong pulse, when it will be justifiable. When there is any doubt of its propriety, it should not be resorted to.

Sponging the body, when hot, with saleratus water, whisky, or reduced alcohol, will be very grateful to the patient, and it will afford temporary relief; but great care must be taken not to carry the sponging to that extent as to produce chills.

Small doses of a solution of soda, or magnesia, several times a day, may be required to correct acidity of the stomach.

Sweet spirit of nitre, or some tonic diuretic, should be taken in case the urine is not discharged in its usual quantity and with freedom.

Should there arise a tendency to inflammation of the chest, the calomel, opium and ipecac powder must be given, until the gums are slightly touched, and counter-irritation should be made, over the lungs, with mustard paste, or blistering salve.

For restlessness and irritability, give either powdered camphor in five grain, sweet spirit of nitre, or Hoffmann's anodyne, in teaspoonful, or the musk mixture in tablespoonful doses, every hour or two, till relief is obtained. A blister applied to the back of the neck, will materially aid the other means recommended, for the cure of headache. In the latter part of the fever, cold water and ice may be applied to the head for the same purpose. Dover's powder, in ten or fifteen grain doses, repeated every

four or five hours, will be very useful in quieting irritability, when it is not accompanied with headache.

Cooling drinks will be agreeable, and useful to reduce the fever, as the effervescent draught, lemonade, and infusion of tamarinds.

The diet, at the commencement of the fever, should be governed by the depressed or excited state of the system; but generally, it should commence with porridge and gruel, and as the system becomes depressed, increased in richness, including beef and mutton tea, and the egg and wine mixture.

Emetic of Sulphate of Zinc.

Sulphate of Zinc.....	Thirty Grains.
Water.....	One Ounce.

Dissolve, and take a tablespoonful every twenty minutes, till vomiting is induced.

Wine Whey.

White Wine.....	Half a Pint.
Boiling Milk	One Pint.
Loaf Sugar.....	Sufficient.

Stir a few minutes and strain, to separate the curd. Dose, a tablespoonful as often as necessary.

Spirit of Mindererus.

Diluted Acetic Acid.....	Two Pints.
Carbonate of Ammonia.....	Sufficient.

Add the carbonate gradually to the acid, stirring constantly until all effervescence ceases. Take from half to one fl. ounce every three or four hours.—*U. S. Ph.*

Mixture of Eggs and Wine.

Yolk of Eggs.....	Two
Oil of Cinnamon	Twenty Drops.
Mix, and add,	
Madeira Wine.....	Three fl. Ounces.
Cinnamon Water.....	Three fl. Ounces.
Water.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Sugar	Two Drachms.
Mix. Three or four tablespoonfuls for a dose. In convalescence from low fevers.— <i>Ellis.</i>	

Mild Physic of Calomel and Rhubarb.

Calomel	Ten Grains.
Rhubarb	Ten Grains.
Mix, and take in syrup.	

Mild Physic of Rhubarb and Magnesia.

Rhubarb	Ten Grains.
Magnesia.....	Half a Draehm.
Mix, and take in Molasses.	

Mild Injection of Soap and Gruel.

Soft Soap	One Teaspoonful.
Thin Gruel.....	One Pint.
Mix, and inject, one half or the whole, into the rectum, and repeat the operation in two hours, if necessary.	

Tonic Diuretic of Extract of Dandelion and Nitre.

Extract of Dandelion.....	Two Drachms.
Sweet Spirit of Nitre.....	Twelve Drachms.
Water	Four Drachms.
Dissolve. Dose, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.	

Infusion of Tamarinds.

Pulp of Tamarinds.....	One Ounce.
Boiling Water.....	Two Pints.
Infuse for one hour and strain. As a cooling drink in fevers.	

Cotteraeu.

Powder of Calomel, Opium and Ipecac.

Calomel	Twelve Grains.
Opium.....	Six Grains.
Ipecac	Six Grains.
Mix, and divide into six powders. Take one every four hours, to affect the gums.	

Musk Mixture.

Musk	Two Drachms.
Sugar	Two Drachms.
Gum Arabic.....	One Ounce.
Water.....	Six fl. Ounces.

Mix. A tablespoonful every hour or two, in low fevers.—*Ellis.*

SMALL-POX.

This is an eruptive, contagious disease, which makes its appearance after exposure, in from six to twenty days. It may be taken from those who have the varioloid, which is modified small-pox, and varioloid may be taken from those who have the natural small-pox. It may be communicated from the commencement of the fever until after the body is dead. It is more fatal in the young and aged than in the middle aged.

SYMPTOMS.—We have, for the first three or four days, what is known as the primary fever, which is followed by an eruption of small pimples or pustules, that soon become bladders or vesicles filled with a thin fluid, which ripens into matter. When the pustules are separate, the disease is known as the distinct, and when they run together, as the confluent small-pox.

Three stages occur in this disease: first, three or four days of fever, which is followed by an eruption; second,

the time from when the eruption is fully out to when it begins to decline; third, the time of the declining of the eruption.

Small-pox may be characterized as an eruptive fever, the general symptoms of which are much the same as in other fevers. In the confluent variety the symptoms are more violent than in the other form. In this variety, sore mouth, throat and eyes, increased accumulation of fluids in the throat, vomiting, and pain in the back, and especially in the loins, are constant symptoms.

The fever subsides when the eruption makes its appearance, which usually commences about the head, in small red pimples, and gradually extends to the extremities, and covering the whole surface in about ten days. When the limbs are covered with the eruption, those pimples that first made their appearance on the face have become vesicles, and in about twenty-four hours afterwards they become depressed or flattened in their center. They increase in size, and become more turbid, until the fifth day, when they are cup-shaped; and about the eighth of the eruption, or twelfth day from the commencement of the fever they begin to turn brown colored, burst and dry away. The pustules disappear in the order that they came. The number of the pustules may be few, or they may be hundreds or thousands. It is not uncommon for the eruption to be preceded by a red or scarlet rash, which is sometimes mistaken for the rash peculiar to measles and scarlet fever. Occasionally the eruption may be seen in the mouth and throat, and also an appearance of an effort of the eruption to make its way through the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. While the pustules are maturing the skin becomes swelled, particularly

about the head and face, so much so, at times, as to close the eyes for several days. From the sixth to the eighth day of the eruption, what is known as the secondary fever makes its appearance. About this time, also, the body emits a peculiar stench, which, when once known, will always afterwards be recognized. By the twentieth day the scabs have mostly fallen off, leaving dark red spots and pits.

Mild cases of distinct small-pox are not very dangerous; the confluent variety is often fatal; and when it is of a malignant character it is almost surely so.

TREATMENT.—In the great majority of cases of small-pox the treatment ought to be very simple, little more being necessary than to keep the room well ventilated, the patient cool and the bowels open. A small-pox patient cannot bear heat. If he is kept hot he will surely die. Lemonade and buttermilk are cooling and refreshing drinks, and may be freely indulged in without fear of bad consequences. If the bowels do not move of themselves, as often as every twenty-four or thirty-six hours, they must be operated on by giving castor oil, Epsom salts or Seidlitz powders, or by administering an injection.

When the fever runs high the patient may be sponged with cool water, unless it produces chills, in which case warm water should be used.

For pain and restlessness, give either a quarter of a grain of the sulphate of morphine, a teaspoonful of Hoffmann's anodyne, five to ten drops of black drop, or from ten to twenty drops of the acetated tincture of opium, every four or five hours, as the occasion may seem to require.

Local pain that cannot be subdued by fomentations,

cupping or leeching, may possibly be relieved by bleeding from the arm, which will be justifiable when the pulse is full and strong, and there is unmistakable evidence of congestion of some of the vital organs. The strength and fullness of the pulse are better evidence of congestion than pain, which may be severe without it. But later in the disease, and when the pulse is feeble, instead of bleeding from the arm, we must make every exertion to relieve local pain by the use of cups, leeches, mustard paste and blisters, and by the internal use of calomel and opium, in alterative doses.

For obstinate vomiting, make use of a quarter of a grain of morphine, or five drops of black drop, in a little water, and repeat the quantity in one or two hours if necessary. A mustard paste or a blister applied over the stomach will also be useful.

In the latter part of the disease the diet must be more nourishing, and it may consist of rice, custard, essence of beef, chicken jelly, and, if necessary to prevent prostration, ale, wine and brandy may be used.

The sweet spirit of nitre, or a decoction of uva ursi, may be used to regulate the secretion of the urine.

To prevent itching, the parts may be covered with cold cream, sweet oil or lard.

Pitting may, in a measure, be prevented by touching the pustules with nitrate of silver or the tincture of iodine, or by opening each one and dressing the parts with blue ointment. The earlier this is done the more likely will it be of service. The room should also be kept darkened, and the face covered with silk saturated with sweet oil, or covered with blue ointment.

Seidlitz Powders.

Rochelle Salts Two Drachms.
 Bicarbonate of Soda Two Scruples.
 Dissolve in half a tumbler of water.

Tartaric Acid Thirty-five Grains.
 Dissolve in nearly half a tumble of water. Pour one into the other, and drink while effervescent.

The salts and soda are usually put up in a blue paper, and the tartaric acid in a white one, for the sake of convenience.

Hoffmann's Anodyne.

Sulphuric Ether Half a Pint.
 Alcohol One Pint.
 Ethereal Oil Three fl. Drachms.
 Dose, a teaspoonful in sweetened water.

Decoction of Uva Ursi.

Uva Ursi One Ounce.
 Water Twenty Ounces.
 Boil down to one pint, and strain. Dose, one to three ounces, three or four times a-day.—*U. S. Ph.*

VARIOLOID.

The disease known by this name is a modified form of small-pox, the person afflicted with it having had the small-pox or the cow-pox, which amounted but to a partial protection. There may be fever with or without eruptions; but more generally the fever is followed by an eruption, which may be slight or extensive. The eruption is mostly confined to red spots, which occasionally advance to pimples, but seldom to a partial suppuration.

The treatment is generally simple and does not vary from that of the other form of small-pox. The patient must have fresh air and be kept cool.

VACCINE DISEASE OR COW-POX.

Cow-pox is usually produced by vaccination as a preventive against small-pox.

The next day after the introduction of the vaccine matter, there will appear a small red spot which soon after will disappear; but about the third day a small red elevation will show itself, which, after a while, will be covered with a scab, that usually falls off by the twenty-first day, leaving a small scar.

OF VACCINATION.

Infants, in the third month, are about as young as it is advisable to vaccinate. Unless there is a special necessity, those only should be vaccinated who are in good health. The operation had better be deferred till the subject of it is brought into a proper condition, that the matter may have a good chance to work in the system.

The matter taken from the pustule the fifth day is the most desirable; but if taken any time before the ninth day, it will generally answer the purpose. The matter must be taken from healthy individuals. When the scab is used, it may first be moistened on glass, with a drop of water. All that is necessary in vaccination is to introduce some of the matter under the outer skin. This may be easily done, by raising the skin on the point of a lancet, or knife blade, and conveying a very little of the

virus into the puncture. As a matter of safety, there had better be made three of the punctures, about the eighth of an inch apart, and the matter put into all of them. The arm is the most convenient place to vaccinate, and the spot selected should be where the scar will be of the least annoyance.

TREATMENT.—If the inflammatory symptoms are violent, give a dose of Epsom salts, and confine the patient to a low diet, and cooling drinks. If the arm is much inflamed and painful, it may be bathed with cold water, or with a common solution of sugar of lead. A Dover's powder, or a dose of paragoric, may be necessary, to allay irritation—especially with children.

OF RE-VACCINATION.

About one-half of those who have been vaccinated, and a portion of those who have had the small-pox, are but partially protected from attacks of some form of this disease. Re-vaccination should be employed in every case, unless the person knows that he has been exposed to the contagion of small-pox, with impunity.

CHICKEN-POX.

This is a contagious eruptive disease, that commences with a slight fever, attended with the usual symptoms, and followed by an eruption. The fever is mild and sometimes may be wholly wanting. It will last for a few hours, or it may last for two days.

The eruption is first seen on the breast, shoulders and back, and then spreads upwards and downwards, cover-

ing the whole surface. The pustules are distinct. The eruption is composed of small red spots, which soon become vesicles, and are frequently attended with much irritation. When the vesicles are broken, as frequently will happen, by scratching or rubbing, they spread and become irregular, and appear more like blotches. There may be two or three crops of pustules succeeding each other. They mature on the fourth or fifth day, when they will be found filled with a whitish colored fluid, and soon after they will begin to shrink and dry away. By the tenth day a crust has formed, hardened and fallen off, leaving the skin discolored. The pustules seldom leave pits, but when they have been broken and irritated, so as to form matter, and there has, in consequence, been a loss of substance, they will do so.

TREATMENT.—The bowels should be kept open by the use of some mild evacuant, as castor oil, Epsom salts, or Seidlitz powders. After the scabs have fallen off, the skin may be washed with warm water, or with weak soap suds. This, in general, is all the treatment that will be necessary.

MEASLES.

This is also a contagious disease, and is accompanied with fever. It often commences with weakness, chills and pain, which are soon followed with a quick pulse, hot skin, coated tongue and a loss of appetite; but a more especial symptom, is the inflamed condition of the eyes, nose, mouth, throat, windpipe and lungs, which causes suffusion of the eyes, sneezing, difficult swallowing, hoarseness, cough, oppressed breathing and constriction of the

chest. Sometimes there will be bleeding from the nose, pain in the stomach, sickness and vomiting. Like other febrile diseases, this may vary from the mildest to that of the most serious character. The fever increases for two or three days, in severity, when it will become milder for awhile, or until the breaking out of the rash, at which time it returns with increased violence. This disease generally comes on about a week after exposure. The eruption may be expected about the fourth day—though from improper management it may be delayed for several days.

The rash, at first, is composed of clusters of small, distinct, elevated, red spots, much like flea bites, that disappear under pressure with the fingers. They are first to be seen on the face and neck, and afterwards on the body and limbs. They are generally all out in two days from their first appearance. They soon run together, forming irregular, dark-red blotches, which will vary in color according to the severity of the fever. Occasionally, the rash will make its first appearance on some part of the body, and be confined to a small extent of surface. About the third day, when the eruption is at its height, the itching and irritation will sometimes cause convulsions, in infants.

Unlike the small-pox, the fever and inflammatory symptoms do not abate when the eruption comes out, but vomiting, pain in the stomach and bowels, and such symptoms as are dependent on nervous irritation, become less violent, and soon cease in ordinary cases. On the fourth day of the eruption, the rash begins to disappear, leaving those places first, where it first made its appearance.

TREATMENT.—When the disease is mild, all the indi-

cations of treatment will be answered by putting the patient on a low diet, confining him to the house, preventing exposure to cold and dampness, and by properly regulating the bowels.

The extremes of heat and cold must be avoided. Children should be watched closely, and those confined to the bed kept comfortable, and of uniform warmth, by a proper arrangement of the bed-clothes, and by sufficiently ventilating the room.

The ordinary drinks should be of the character of an infusion of flaxseed, slippery elm, or barley water acidulated with lemon-juice, or a solution of gum Arabic. When the skin is hot and dry, cool sour drinks, as lemonade, water soured with cream of tartar, or an infusion of tamarinds, may be used.

The bowels may be regulated with castor oil, Epsom salts, or the compound infusion of senna.

Dover's powder will be useful to allay irritation and to induce perspiration. Paregoric will also be useful, especially with children, to quiet irritability.

Local pain, arising from congestion, when practicable, should be subdued by fomentations of warm water, cupping, leeching and blistering, otherwise, by bleeding from the arm, which must not be resorted to without great caution.

If, after the eruption has declined, the cough is still troublesome, some of the expectorant mixtures should be used, one of the best of which in this case, is the spermaceti mixture.

In the event the eruption does not come out sufficiently, or if there is a sudden recession of it, stimulating poultices and blisters should be applied to the extremi-

ties, and warm herb and stimulating drinks partaken of freely, the infusion of saffron being thought as good as any in mild cases, and pepper tea in obstinate ones. Milk punch is also a favorite remedy for this purpose. The warm bath will be of much service in calling the eruption to the surface.

After an attack of measles, the eyes are frequently left in a weakened condition, which will call for the occasional use of some astringent eye-wash.

A little honey, or borax and honey placed on the tongue several times a-day, will be useful to cleanse the mouth of tenacious mucus, which is often a source of great annoyance to the patient.

"When the measles prevail epidemically, it may be advisable to confine such children as have never had them to a vegetable diet, giving a gentle aperient once or twice a week. Children thus prepared will be likely to have a mild disease."

Jellies, toast, panada, rice, arrow root, sago and gruel will be proper articles of diet in this disease.

Infusion of Slippery Elm Bark.

Bruised Slippery Elm Bark	One Ounce.
Boiling Water	One Pint.
Macerate for two hours and strain.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Barley Water, or Decoction of Barley.

Pearl Barley.....	Two Ounces.
Water	Four and a half Pints.
Wash the barley in cold water, drain, pour on it half a pint of the water, boil for a short time, drain off this water, add the remainder in a boiling state, and boil down to one-half, and strain.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Compound Infusion of Senna.

Senna.....	Half an Ounce.
Epsom Salts	One Ounce.
Manna	One Ounce.
Fennel Seed.....	One Drachm.
Boiling Water.....	Half a Pint.
Macerate in a covered vessel till cool, and strain. Dose, one-third every four or five hours, till it operates.— <i>Wood.</i>	

Paregoric.

Powdered Opium.....	One Drachm.
Benzoic Acid.....	One Drachm.
Oil of Anise	One fl. Drachm.
Extract of Liquorice.....	Two Ounces.
Camphor.....	Two Scruples.
Proof Spirits	Two Pints.
Mix, let it stand two weeks, and strain. It should be shaken occasionally, and, if convenient, kept in a warm room. Dose, for an infant, five to fifteen drops; for a grown person, one to three teaspoonfuls, in water.	

Spermaceti Mixture.

Spermaceti.....	Two Drachms.
Yolk of Egg.....	One.
Powdered Gum Arabic	Two Drachms.
Paregoric.....	Six fl. Drachms.
Antimonial Wine.....	Four fl. Drachms.
White Sugar.....	Three fl. Drachms.
Water.....	Six fl. Ounces.
Mix. Rub the spermaceti with the yolk of egg, then add the other ingredients separately. When well incorporated, introduce the water gradually. A tablespoonful every two or three hours to an adult. Useful in catarrh, especially of measles.	

Deweese.

Mixture of Syrup of Squill and Ipecac.

Syrup of Squill One Ounce.
 Syrup of Ipecac One Ounce.
 Mix, and take a teaspoonful, occasionally, as an expectorant.

Infusion of Saffron.

Saffron Two Drachms.
 Boiling Water Two Pints.
 Infuse and strain. Useful to bring out the rash in measles and scarlet fever.

Infusion of Cayenne Pepper.

Cayenne Pepper Half an Ounce.
 Boiling Water One Pint.
 Infuse for two hours and strain. Dose, half a fl. ounce.

U. S. Ph.

Astringent Eye-Wash.

Sulphate of Zinc One Grain.
 Rose Water One Ounce.
 If, on trial, this does not appear to be sufficiently strong, another grain of the zinc may be added to the solution.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever is a contagious disease, characterized by a rash, and a peculiar affection of the tonsils and throat.

The fever comes on with a hot skin, quick pulse, coated tongue; loss of appetite, thirst, and more or less prostration. Other symptoms, as chills, pain in the back, sickness at the stomach, vomiting, headache, stupor, and convulsions, so common to fevers, will generally be present. A more constant symptom, is inflammation of the

throat and mouth, which become unusually red and swollen. The inflammation extends to the tongue, and there may be seen on its surface, small red elevations, and a redness at its tip and edges. Sooner or later than the third day the rash will make its appearance. It generally commences on the neck and face, and in about twenty-four hours spreads all over the surface. There exists a great variety, in different cases, as to the character of the eruption, and as to its location. At one time it commences with small red spots, which soon run together, forming broad patches that spread over large portions of the surface. At another time the rash will be finer, smooth to the touch, more scarlet from the first, and covering the whole body, being equally diffused, except at those parts partially protected from the air, as the arm-pits and groins, where it will be thicker and darker colored. The color disappears under pressure, but immediately returns when the pressure is removed. If, from any cause, the system becomes excited, in proportion to the excitement the color of the rash will become intense. Occasionally the skin will be swelled and much irritated. The fever, like the fever in measles, will progress independent of the rash. The pulse may run as high as 130 and upwards in a minute, having, at the same time, considerable force, though this is not always the case. Either costiveness or diarrhea may occasionally prevail.

In favorable cases the rash will usually disappear by the sixth or seventh day, and by the ninth day, or before, the fever will arrive at its height, and soon after begin to decline, when there will be an abatement of all the symptoms. The skin will peel off, and be attended with itching and tenderness. This is the ordinary course, and

these the usual symptoms of scarlet fever. We will now proceed to mention the different varieties :

1. SIMPLE SCARLET FEVER.—This variety is very mild in its course, and seldom attended with much danger. It commences with a slight scarlet redness of the face and neck, attended with mild fever, both of which go off by the fifth day, if not sooner. Occasionally, the rash is high colored, and covers considerable surface. At such times there is a quick pulse, considerable heat of the skin, and sometimes delirium.

2. SORE THROAT.—The principal peculiarity of this variety of scarlet fever, is the inflammation of the throat and its attendant symptoms. There is soreness about the throat and jaws, and the patient has great difficulty in swallowing. The eruption generally commences the third instead of the second day, and is more apt to be confined to patches, or to a particular portion of the surface, than to become general ; and it may disappear and return again before it has run its course.

As the inflammation of the mouth and throat advances, it is attended with a number of unpleasant and disagreeable symptoms. The eyes become injected, there will be a dry cough, and occasionally bleeding at the nose, the tonsils and the contiguous soft parts, will be much swelled, and of a dark-red color, and covered with a thick, tough, dirty, yellowish-colored slime. This exudation spreads all over the throat and mouth, and is a source of great annoyance to the patient, and gives a very offensive smell to the breath. At the same time there will be much swelling on the outside, about the neck and jaws, which is hard and painful, and makes it difficult to open the mouth to discharge the fluids that accumulate in the

throat. It is for this reason that the fluids are frequently swallowed, and not unfrequently are a cause of nausea and diarrhea. When both the inside and outside of the throat are swelled, it is difficult, especially with children, either to swallow or discharge fluids from the mouth. The tongue and lips become dry, cracked and bleed, the lining of the nose becomes affected and discharges a corroding fluid, that eats into the skin. Similar fluids may flow from the corners of the mouth and into the stomach, causing ulcerations about the mouth and chin, and probably in their path to the stomach.

3. MALIGNANT SCARLET FEVER.—MALIGNANT SORE THROAT.—Usually the primary symptoms, in this variety of scarlet fever, seem to be wanting, and the fever commences at once with the most fatal ones. “In some instances, the patient is completely prostrated in the very first stage. Now and then during the prevalence of scarlet fever, cases are met with in which the patient is attacked, at once, either with comatose symptoms, or with oppressive faintness, and great anxiety; the pulse being slender, feeble, frequent and irregular; the surface either cool, or hot in one part and cold in another; the respiration preternaturally slow, or hurried and irregular; the face pale and livid; and the muscles almost powerless. Feeble attempts may be made at reaction; febrile heat may be partially developed to disappear again; and even some violet specks may appear as if they were endeavoring to struggle through the skin. But the resistance of the skin soon ceases, and the patient dies upon the second or third day. From a less degree of the above symptoms, reaction may take place, and a low fever may be established, with delirium, stupor, or mental inertness, a fee-

ble circulation, and a livid, purplish or dark-red eruption, petechiae or vibices, passive hemorrhage, involuntary alvine discharges, and, unless a favorable change is effected, death in a few days."

If the fever is to terminate fatally, there will probably be bleeding from the mouth, or bowels, and exhausting diarrhea, which will soon destroy the patient.

When scarlet fever is prevailing, there are frequently to be noticed, cases of fever that simulate it, but as there is no eruption, much doubt exists respecting its particular character. It most likely stands in the same relation to scarlet fever that varioloid does to small-pox. It undoubtedly is some form of this fever, and may be capable of communicating itself to others.

The difficulties that follow scarlet fever, are often more to be dreaded than the fever itself. The following are some of the most important of them—extensive and long continued formations of matter, obstinate diarrhea, inflammation of the brain, lungs and other important organs, rheumatism, swelled joints, puffiness of the flesh followed by partial or general dropsy, and deafness.

TREATMENT.—In the simple and common cases of this disease, there is more danger of doing too much than too little, in the way of treatment. The symptoms are deceptive, and apt to lead one into the use of debilitating remedies, which will prove fatal, when a well ventilated room, proper diet, herb drinks, as warm saffron tea, and regulated bowels, would be all the treatment required.

If there is considerable heat of the skin and sickness at at the stomach in the early part of the fever, it will be well to administer an emetic; give to children from one-half to a ~~teaspoonful~~ of the wine of antimony every fif-

teen minutes, until it operates, or mix twenty grains of powdered ipecac in half a tumbler of sweetened water, and give a teaspoonful every five or ten minutes till vomiting is induced, which, in either case, may be promoted by drinking freely of warm water. If the emetic does not act as physic, as soon as the next day give from five to eight grains of calomel, mixed in molasses or cream, and if that does not move the bowels within three or four hours, a teaspoonful of castor oil must be taken every hour till the bowels are acted on. They should be evacuated daily, to free them from all irritating substances, choosing such medicines for that purpose as each particular case may seem to indicate at the time. If there is fever with hot dry skin, give Epsom salts; sour stomach, magnesia; griping of the bowels, castor oil, containing from three to five drops of laudanum, according to the age of the child; or debility, rhubarb, or rhubarb and magnesia.

Sponging the surface with cold water or diluted alcohol, will conduct off much heat and give the sufferer relief. It ought to be done frequently, and we are at the same time to be careful not to allow it to produce chills. If there is danger of this, warm should be used instead of cold water. Ice held in the mouth until dissolved, will be grateful to the patient and may be allowed, and also such cooling drinks as lemonade and the effervescent draught. If the skin is very hot, twenty or thirty drops of the syrup of ipecac may be added to some of the drinks, every three hours.

Great relief may be had to the patient, when the skin is hot, and especially when there is much itching and irritation, by covering the whole surface, every day, with

some fatty substance, as long as it seems to afford mitigation from pain and suffering. Fresh lard, sweet oil, or the cream and glycerin mixture may be used for this purpose. So much benefit may be derived from this unction, it should never be neglected.

Pain and irritation may be controlled by the use of sweet spirit of nitre, Dover's powder, Hoffmann's anodyne cordial, infusion of valerian, or sulphate of morphine, in solution, or in some one of its various combinations.

Sourness of the stomach may be corrected by the use of soda or magnesia; and difficulty in making water, with nitre, or infusion of juniper berries.

The sore throat will demand the use of sour gargles, as flaxseed or slippery elm tea, soured with sulphuric or muriatic acid, or a little vinegar. Strong alum water may be used for the same purpose. One of the best washes for the throat will be Cayenne pepper, of good strength. If the child cannot gargle its own throat, then it must be wiped, several times a-day, with a rag or piece of sponge, attached to a stick, soaked in one of these fluids.

Doctor Wood, in speaking of Cayenne pepper, says: "Its most important application, however, is to the treatment of malignant sore throat and scarlet fever, in which it is used both internally and as a gargle. No other remedy has obtained equal credit in these complaints. The following formula was employed in malignant scarlatina, with great advantage, in the West Indies, where this application of the remedy first originated. Two tablespoonfuls of the powdered pepper, with a tablespoonful of common salt, are infused for an hour in a pint of boiling liquid composed of equal parts of water and vinegar. This is

strained, when cool, through a fine linen cloth, and given in a dose of a tablespoonful every half hour. The same preparation is also used as a gargle. It is, however, only to the worst cases that the remedy is applied so energetically. In milder cases of scarlatina, with inflamed or ulcerated throat, much relief and positive advantage often follow the employment of the pepper in a more diluted state."

Common brown sugar allowed to dissolve in the mouth will be very grateful to the sufferer, and may be freely indulged in.

In violent cases, where the condition of the throat will require more efficient remedies, we can use a solution of the sulphate of zinc, or of the nitrate of silver, with a swab. Should the throat be much swelled externally, with great heat of the skin, benefit may be derived by the application of ice to the throat and jaws. In less severe cases, unattended with heat of the skin, a large, warm, soft poultice applied over the swelling and renewed every hour or two, will answer the purpose. A solution of the chlorate of potash, is highly recommended when there is ulceration of the mouth and throat.

For debility and prostration that may arise in the convalescent state, we may give wine whey, mulled wine, and spirit of Mindererus, internally, and apply volatile liniment externally, rubbing it briskly about the chest and throat. The diet must also be nourishing, including such articles as custards, beef tea and fowls with rice.

Diarrhea and profuse sweating, are regarded as critical discharges, and should not be interfered with, unless excessive.

It is so seldom that the abstraction of blood, even with

cups or leeches applied externally to the throat, is required in this fever, that I think resorting to it, in any instance, will so much more likely be followed by great injury than by any good, that I will only say, that in some forms of some epidemics which will present themselves, it may be justifiable. It will always be very difficult to know what cases will bear bleeding; and perhaps it will require more judgment to discriminate those cases than it will to treat them successfully otherwise.

The diet should conform, as far as possible, to that recommended in other fevers.

Wine of Antimony.

Tartar Emetic.....	One Scruple.
Wine.....	Ten fl. Ounces.
Dissolve. Dose for children, from thirty to sixty drops every fifteen or twenty minutes, till it operates.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Lemonade.

Lemons	Three.
Boiling Water.....	Two Pints.
Sugar	Two Ounces.
Cut the lemon in slices, pour the water on them, and add the sugar at the end of an hour, and strain.	

Cream and Glycerin Mixture.

Cold Cream	One Ounce.
Glycerin	One Drachm.
Rub well together, and apply with the fingers.— <i>Meigs.</i>	

Solution of Sulphate of Zinc.

Sulphate of Zinc.....	Twenty Grains.
Water.....	One Ounce.

Solution of Nitrate of Silver.

Common Nitrate of Silver.....	Fifteen Grains
Water.....	One Ounce

Solution of Chlorate of Potash.

Chlorate of Potash.....	One Drachm.
Water.....	One Pint.
To be used as a gargle and drink several times a-day.	

Infusion of Valerian.

Valerian	Half an Ounce.
Boiling Water.....	One Pint.
Let it stand for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain. Dose, two ouncees three or four times a-day.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Infusion of Juniper Berries.

Bruised Juniper Berries.....	One Ounce.
Boiling Water	One Pint.
Infuse, and strain. To be taken during twenty-four hours.	

Mulled Wine.

Bruised Cinnamon	Two Drachms.
Grated Nutmeg	One Drachm.
Bruised Cloves	Ten.
Sugar.....	Half an Ounce.
Boiling Water	Half a Pint.
Hot Port or Sherry Wine.....	One Pint.
Infuse the cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves in the boiling water for half an hour, strain, and add the sugar, and pour the whole into the wine.	

A good cordial and restorative in the low stages of fevers, or in the debility of convalescence from fevers.

A. T. Thompson.

Volatile Liniment.

Aqua Ammonia.....	One fl. Ounce.
Olive Oil.....	Two fl. Ounces.

Mix.

ERYSIPelas, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

"In this disease there is generally constitutional disturbance, more or less fever, and disordered secretions. There is a shining redness and swelling of the parts affected, accompanied with very distressing irritation. There are itching, smarting and burning sensations, with acute pain on pressure of the inflamed parts. Frequently serous or watery effusion takes place from the inflamed surface, elevating the skin into smaller or larger vesicles, like those produced by blisters; or raising it by a soft, yellow jelly-like deposit, which remains slightly adherent to both the cutis and cuticle. The contents of the vesicles are transparent, sometimes nearly colorless, but more commonly yellowish; sometimes they consist of a thin pus or matter, or they may exhibit a bloody or livid discoloration. The fluid loses its clearness, becoming thicker, opaque, and whitish or yellowish. The cuticle gives way; the fluid escapes, and incrustations form, which soon fall off, leaving the skin sound; or they may lead to superficial ulcerations. Erysipelas sometimes produces gangrene, but this is of comparatively rare occurrence. Ulceration sometimes follows, and becomes very tedious and distressing; red, deep-seated ulcers being formed, particularly on the legs. It appears on various parts of the body, more especially the ears, eyes, face and extremities."

The fever, in erysipelas, usually commences at the time

of the eruption, but it may come on before or not until sometime afterwards. If the attack is severe and the inflammatory symptoms run high, there will be weariness, soreness, chills, quick pulse, hot skin, a coated tongue, headache and frequently sickness at the stomach. Generally about the second or third day of the fever, there may be seen small, red, elevated spots on different parts of the body, but most frequently on the nose, cheeks and ears. These spots are painful to the touch, and spread in different directions. As they inflame they become hard and have a glassy appearance, disappear momentarily under pressure, and they may be confined to a particular part, or spread over a large portion of the surface. When the disease is confined to the head it is attended with unusual danger, on account of its nearness to the brain.

When deep-seated parts, as of an arm or leg, are affected, producing swelling, hardness, and the formation of abscesses, that discharge offensive matter, and when mortification of the skin takes place, followed by great prostration, the disease is of a malignant character, and is generally epidemical, and it often accompanies other malignant diseases. It may frequently arise from dissection wounds, mechanical injuries, and from surgical operations.

"Infantile erysipelas is a very dangerous species of diffuse inflammation, which is not often met with, however, but in lying-in hospitals. It seizes the most robust as well as delicate children, and in a very sudden manner; the progress is rapid; the skin turns of a purplish hue, and soon becomes hardened.

The milder species appear often on the fingers and hands, on the feet and ankles, and sometimes upon or

near the joints, forming matter in a very short time. The more violent kind is generally seated about the pubes, and extends upwards on the belly, and down the thighs and legs, though sometimes it begins in the neck and is equally fatal. It seems, indeed, to be always less dangerous when confined to the extremities, than when it seizes on, or spreads to, any other part of the body."

It is probable that the numerous cases of *new diseases, black tongue* among the others, reported from time to time, in various parts of the country, are some one of the forms of erysipelas.

TREATMENT.—Mild cases of erysipelas require simply rest, cooling drinks, an unstimulating diet, and mild cathartics to regulate the bowels.

What is said in regard to bloodletting in scarlet fever, is equally applicable in this disease. It can only be necessary in those cases complicated with congestion and inflammation of important organs, as the brain and lungs. We are, even then, to exercise great caution, in regard to the amount abstracted, and make due allowance for its depressing influence on the system, after the danger from the above causes has been averted.

If the stomach is overloaded and there is nausea, and especially if the tongue is coated yellow, and there is a bitter taste in the mouth, a mild emetic may be given, and the next day it should be followed by a purge of calomel and astor oil. If the bilious symptoms are not so prominent, the emetic may be omitted, and the calomel and oil taken first. If the bilious difficulties become protracted, we must not hesitate to give from three to five grains of blue will every five or six hours, with a view to affect the ums.

The remedies given in fevers, to determine to the surface, and induce perspiration, will generally be required in this disease, after the more active means, above mentioned have been resorted to. For this purpose we may give Dover's powder, or a solution of tartar emetic in combination with ipecac, to grown people of full robust habit, and the wine or syrup of ipecac, or the spirit of Mindererus, to children and enfeebled persons. Sponging the surface with warm water, will materially aid in accomplishing the above object.

Such refreshing drinks as lemon peel and currant jelly water may be freely indulged in, when the patient is not under the influence of calomel, at which times the effervescent draught and neutral mixture, soda and toast water will be proper.

Dover's powder, sulphate of morphine, or Mangendie's solution, will be useful remedies to allay pain and induce sleep. They must be given in doses equal to the occasion that calls for their use, not forgetting that in inflammatory affections of the skin, the pain and irritation is governed by the *extent* of surface affected rather than by its *depth*.

The external remedies recommended for this disease are various, all of which, at times, are probably useful. Cream, lard, blue ointment, British oil, tar ointment and mucilages, and various other articles of a like nature are highly extolled, as applications to the skin. They most likely owe their virtues to their power of excluding the air from the skin, and may be used as directed in scarlet fever.

"Professor Gilbert, of Philadelphia, has been in the habit of using, for a long time past, pure *creosote* as a rem-

edy in erysipelas. He applies it lightly once a day, to the affected surface, with a camel-hair pencil, and has found it more effectual in arresting the disease than any other article he has ever tried. It destroys the cuticle, converting it into a whitish substance, which thus defends the inflamed surface from contact with the air.

Solutions of acetate of *lead* and opium, Goulard's extract, alcohol, chloride of sodium, carbonate of potassa, sulphate of copper, quinine, and bichloride of mercury, often prove beneficial in this disease. They are employed of varying strength, and are generally most grateful when used tepid, upon flannel cloths, frequently renewed. In warm weather, and in strong, plethoric subjects, they may be applied cold; but when this is done, their effects should be sedulously watched, lest they repel the disease, or force it upon some internal organ."

As an application to the extremities, when swelled and inflamed, a solution of borax and sugar of lead will give great relief; and as a general application to inflamed and excoriated parts, there is nothing superior to a slippery elm poultice. It will give immediate relief when there is great distress. "The superfine flour of the bark should be mixed with pure milk, and what is sometimes preferable, buttermilk or fresh cream, when it can be procured; and if this disease terminates in ulceration, or gangrenous blisters appear, a little good brewer's *yeast* must be added to the same poultice."

When the inflammatory symptoms are severe, and attended with unusual burning and itching, the camphorated tincture of soap may be used as an external application. It must be used with caution, and not be applied to a large surface at once.

It will frequently be desirable to prevent the spreading of erysipelatous inflammation, especially on the head and towards vital parts. For this purpose we may make use of the nitrate of silver or the tincture of iodine. It is usual to apply them on the edge or just outside of the affected parts. If these applications do not prevent the spreading of the disease, they will so modify it as to render it much less dangerous. Before the application of these remedies, the parts should be washed clean and wiped dry. The silver may be applied in substance, after moistening the skin, or in a strong solution. The tincture of iodine should be of full strength, and may be applied with a small soft brush.

In erysipelas of children, for the first few days, when the heat of the surface is considerable, cold applications of slippery elm, flaxseed or gum Arabic water, or a solution of copperas, and afterwards the application of Kentish ointment or the glycerin lotion, will afford relief.

Whenever there is a formation of matter in any part, it should have free vent, by incision, and afterwards a poultice of slippery elm or flaxseed applied over it; or if there is danger of mortification, a poultice of yeast or carrots should be used. The application of cranberry poultices, to all sores and swellings in erysipelas, cannot be too highly recommended. The berries are to be bruised, applied cold and changed frequently.

In the debilitated state of the system, arising in consequence of continued discharges of matter, or from gangrene, we must use, to support the strength of the patient, the muriated tincture of iron, quinine, wine, wine whey, ale; and a rich, nourishing diet, of easy digestion.

It will often be necessary in cases of malignant erysip-

elas, to have the sick room fumigated with the chloride of lime. The room must be well ventilated, the bed-clothes changed frequently, and all evacuations must be removed from the house immediately.

Kentish Ointment.

Oil of Turpentine.....	Half a Pint.
Resin Cerate	One Pound.
Melt the cerate and add the turpentine.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Solution of Copperas.

Copperas.....	One Ounce.
Water.....	One Pint.
Dissolve.	

Liniment of Laudanum, Ammonia and Olive Oil.

Laudanum,	Two Ounces.
Ammonia	One Ounce.
Olive Oil	Two Ounces.
Mix. Useful as an application in mild cases of erysipelas.	

Lotion of Glycerin.

Glycerin	One fl. Drachm.
Borax	Ten Grains.
Rose Water	Seven fl. Ounces.
Mix. Useful as a lotion in lichen, three times a-day; also in chapped hands.— <i>Clymer.</i>	

Magendie's Solution.

Sulphate of Morphine.....	Sixteen Grains.
Acetic Acid	Four Drops.
Water.....	One Ounce.
Alcohol.....	One Drachm.
Mix. Dose, six to twenty drops.— <i>Magendie.</i>	

Blue Ointment.

Mercury	Two Pounds.
Lard	Twenty-three Ounces.
Suet.....	One Ounce.
Rub the mercury with the suet and a little of the lard, till the globules disappear; add the remainder of the lard mixing well.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

The above is known as the strong mercurial ointment. It must be reduced two or three times, with lard, when used for the purpose of excluding air from the skin.

Solution of Borax and Sugar of Lead.

Borax	One Drachm.
Sugar of Lead.....	Half a Drachm.
Water.....	One Pint.
Dissolve. Apply linen cloths wet with this mixture to the extremities.	

Camphorated Tincture of Soap.

Shavings of Soap.....	Four Ounces.
Camphor	Two Ounces.
Oil of Rosemary.....	Half a fl. Ounce.
Water.....	Four fl. Ounces.
Alcohol	Two Pints.

Mix the alcohol and water, and digest the soap in the mixture, on a water-bath, till dissolved. Filter, and add the camphor and oil.—*U. S. Ph.*

Strong Solution of Nitrate of Silver.

Nitrate of Silver	Four Drachms.
Rain Water	One Ounce.
Add an ounce more of water when applied to the skin of children.	

Tincture of Iodine.

Iodine One Drachm.
Alcohol Two Ounces.

This tincture, may be applied to the skin with a common camel's-hair pencil.

RHEUMATISM.

This is, essentially, an inflammatory disease, though the inflammation does not run its full course. It is a constitutional affection. The different varieties are named from the parts affected, and from the manner and severity of the attack. When a single one or more of the large joints are affected, accompanied or soon followed by fever, a full strong pulse, swelling, redness and heat of the skin, and excessive pain of the parts, with or without biliary derangement, it is called acute rheumatism. If there is considerable pain in two or more of the joints, especially when the limbs are disturbed, with very little if any swelling, it is called subacute. This variety has, also, particular names, governed by the part affected, as when the pain is in the back and loins, it is called lumbago, in the muscles of the neck, wryneck, and when in the large nerve of the leg, sciatica. After the disease loses its acute, or subacute character, and becomes fixed on the joints, or in other parts, with dull, heavy, shifting pains, usually without heat or fever, and a moderate degree of redness and stiffness of the joints, more severe in cold and wet, than in dry, warm weather, it is called chronic. When the symptoms are mostly nervous and without fever, it is usually known as nervous rheumatism.

"Acute rheumatism generally comes on with weariness

and chills, followed by heat, thirst, anxiety, restlessness, and a hard, full, and quick pulse; the blood, when drawn from a vein, exhibits an inflammatory surface upon cooling, and the tongue preserves a steady whiteness. After a short time, excruciating pains are felt in different parts of the body, but more particularly in the joints of the shoulders, wrists, knees and ankles, or perhaps in the hips; and these keep shifting from one joint to another, leaving a redness and swelling in every part they have occupied, as likewise a great tenderness to the touch. Towards evening there is usually an exacerbation or increase of fever, and during the night the pains become more severe, and shift from one joint to another." Sometimes the pain is confined to a few joints, in other cases it affects many at the same time. In no disease do we meet with such remarkable instances of translation, or removal from one part to another; and no muscular part is exempted from the pain. The face in general is not flushed, there is seldom much headach, and in most cases there seems to be but little tendency to delirium. The stomach is not much affected, but the bowels are usually costive.

Chronic rheumatism is attended with pain in the large joints, and at one time is confined to a particular joint, and at another shifts from one joint to another, without occasioning any inflammation or fever; and in this manner the complaint often continues for a considerable time, and at length goes off, leaving the parts that have been affected in a state of debility, and very liable to fresh impressions on the appearance of moist and cold weather.

TREATMENT.—In inflammatory rheumatism, if the patient is of a full, strong, robust habit, and the inflamma-

tory symptoms are prominent, it will be necessary to bleed from the arm, and, if occasion require, to repeat the operation. This will do more to modify the course of the disease and prepare the system for other remedies, than anything else that can be done. To be of the most service it should be resorted to early in the disease.

After a full bleeding, or if that is not necessary, "eight or ten grains of calomel, with a grain or grain and a half of opium, according to the age of the patient and severity of the case, are to be administered every night, and followed every morning by a strong black draught, sufficient to ensure four or five stools at least. With this treatment is combined thrice a-day the neutral mixture, containing from fifteen to twenty drops of the wine of colchicum, and five grains of Dover's powder. When the pain and swelling are greatly abated, if not almost gone, the calomel may be omitted; or it is omitted sooner if the gums become at all tender. The opium; however, is continued, to the amount of a grain or a grain and a half, at bedtime, and in severe cases a grain at noon is added, and the colchicum and the black draught are still given, as at first."

When rheumatism is owing to an acid condition of the system, manifested by sourness at the stomach and an acid perspiration, the alkaline salts are strongly demanded. The nitrate of potash, in barley water, and a solution of the acetate of potash, are considered as among the best of these remedies.

Rheumatism partaking of an alkaline character, may be successfully treated, by giving half an ounce of lemon-juice, in sweetened water, three or four times a-day, or

by eating as many lemons as the stomach will bear, commencing their use after the bowels have been purged.

In the inflammatory stage of the disease, a solution of tartar emetic and nitre will have a tendency to equalize the circulation and moderate the excitement of the nervous system. If this solution is not agreeable to the stomach, the neutral mixture may be substituted for it.

Dover's powder is one of the best remedies to quiet pain, induce sleep, and to determine to the surface. A powder of opium and ipecac will also make a useful combination for the same purpose. After the more violent inflammatory symptoms have subsided, one of the above powders may be given every four or five hours, in sufficient quantities to keep up their constant effect on the system.

In chronic rheumatism, and in some recent cases, after the inflammation has somewhat subsided, especially if it is at all connected with bilious derangement, we may frequently receive prompt relief from the use of calomel, given to the extent of slightly affecting the gums. The calomel, opium and ipecac powder possesses several advantages over the use of calomel alone.

Instances will occasionally arise in the treatment of rheumatism, requiring the use of small, repeated doses of the sulphate of quinine, to counteract debility arising from exhausting night sweats.

As the subacute variety partakes either of the acute or chronic form, it will not be necessary to point out a special treatment for it.

That form of chronic rheumatism attended with local heat, swellings, and fever, will require the same kind of treatment as the acute, only in a much less degree; but

where there is coldness, stiff and painful joints, without fever, heat, and swelling, the patient should be covered while in bed so as to ensure warmth, and when dressed well protected with flannel.

Much may be done, when particular parts are affected, as the spine, hips and loins, by keeping them well protected against sudden changes of the atmosphere. The old remedies for this purpose are lambs'-wool and carded cotton, but I do not know that they possess any advantage over soft flannel, of sufficient thickness, properly adapted to the parts affected.

The mixtures of turpentine, cod-liver oil and guaiacum, are good internal remedies. The iodide of potash, five grains in water, several times a-day, is also highly recommended. Warm bathing, the warm air bath, and friction to the surface with opodeldoc, volatile and camphor liniments, are good external remedies.

When the disease attacks the vital organs, every exertion must be made to call it to the surface and extremities. General bleeding will be necessary, and also by cups and leeches applied as near to the organs affected as possible. A prompt use must also be made of blisters of large size, directly over the seat of the trouble. If the brain is the part affected, it may become necessary to shave the head, that they may be applied to the scalp.

The application of blisters, mustard poultices, and friction with hot liniment, the warm bath and bathing the feet in hot mustard or pepper water, are the usual means for restoring the disease to the surface in cases of recession to internal parts.

Wine of Colchicum Root.

Bruised Colchicum Root.....	One Pound.
Sherry Wine	Two Pints.
Macerate for fourteen days, express and filter. Dose ten to thirty drops, three times a-day, in water.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Wine of Colchicum Seed.

Bruised Colchicum Seed	Four Ounces.
Sherry Wine	Two Pints.
Macerate for fourteen days, express and filter. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls, three times a-day, in sweetened water.	

*U. S. Ph.***Mixture of Nitrate of Potash and Barley Water.**

Nitrate of Potash.....	Two Drachms.
Barley Water	One Pint.
Sugar.....	Sufficient.
The above mixture may be taken in divided doses, during twenty-four hours.	

Solution of Acetate of Potash.

Acetate of Potash.....	One Ounce.
Water.....	Three Ounces.
Dose, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three times a-day.	

Mixture of Turpentine and Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac.

Oil of Turpentine	Three fl. Drachms.
Yolk of Eggs.....	Two.
Simple Syrup.....	Three fl. Ounces.
Paregoric.....	One fl. Ounce.
Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum.....	Two Drachms.
Essence of Cinnamon	One fl. Drachm.
Mix. A teaspoonful to be taken three or four times a-day, in neuralgia and rheumatism.	

Mixture of Cod-Liver Oil and Carbonate of Potash.

Cod-Liver Oil	Four fl. Ounces.
Solution of Carbonate of Potash.....	Half a fl. Ounce.
Simple Syrup.....	Half a fl. Ounce.
Peppermint Water.....	Seven fl. Ounces.
Mix. Dose, one and a half to three fl. ounces, two or three times a-day.— <i>Beasley.</i>	

Useful in cases of rheumatism dependent on an acid and debilitated condition of the system.

Mixture of Guaiacum and Nitrate of Potash.

Powdered Resin of Guaiacum.....	Two Drachms.
Powdered Nitrate of Potash....	One and a half Drachms.
Powdered Gum Arabic.....	One Drachm.
Powdered Tartar Emetic.....	One Grain.
Powdered Liquorice.....	One Scruple.
Mint Water.....	Eight fl. Ounces.
Mix. A tablespoonful, three or four times a-day, in rheumatism, &c.— <i>Ellis.</i>	

Decoction of Guaiacum and Raisins.

Shavings of Guaiacum.....	Three Ounces.
Raisins	Two Ounces.
Raspred Sassafras Root.....	One Ounce.
Bruised Liquorice Root.....	One Ounce.
Water	Eight Pints.
Boil the guaiacum and raisins in the water, down to five pints, adding the other ingredients, towards the close of the operation, and strain.— <i>Ed. Ph.</i>	

From one to two pints may be taken, during the day, in chronic rheumatism.

Camphor Liniment.

Camphor	Half an Ounce.
Olive Oil	Two fl. Ounces.
Dissolve the camphor in the oil.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Colchicum Pills.

Powdered Colchicum Three Grains.
 Soap Sufficient.
 Make three pills, to be taken during the day, gradually increasing to six.—*Ritton.*

Black Draught.

Senna Ten Drachms.
 Mint Ten Drachms.
 Boiling Water Two Pints.
 Macerate for an hour, strain, and add
 Sulphate of Magnesia Eight Ounces.
 Dose, two to four fl. Ounces.—*Guy's Hosp.*

Gin and Sulphur.

Gin One Pint.
 Sulphur One Ounce.
 Dose, a wineglassful three times a-day, in chronic rheumatism.
 Shake the mixture before using.

Infusion of Poppy Heads and Potash.

Poppy Heads One Ounce.
 Carbonate of Potash One Ounce.
 Boiling Water One Pint.
 Apply a cloth, saturated with this infusion, to painful and swelled joints.

Solution of Tartar Emetic and Nitre.

Solution of Tartar Emetic One and a half Ounces.
 Nitre One Drachm.
 Dissolve. Dose, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Powders of Opium and Ipecac.

Opium Five Grains.
 Ipecac Five Grains.
 Mix, and make into six powders. One every three hours, and oftener, if necessary, to quiet pain.

Decoction of Prickly-Ash Bark,

Contused Prickly-Ash Bark One Ounce.
Water Three Pints.
Boil down to a quart. One pint to be taken in divided doses,
during the twenty-four hours, in chronic rheumatism.

G. B. Wood,

GOOT.

This disease is very much like rheumatism in its characteristics, and it is frequently complicated with it.

Gout chiefly attacks men and especially high livers of indolent habits; but occasionally women of full, robust constitutions.

Doctor Cullen gives as the characteristics of gout, hereditary, arising without an apparent external cause, but preceded generally by an unusual affection of the stomach; pyrexia; pain at a joint (particularly at the great toe), attacking the articulations of the feet and hands, returning at intervals, and often alternating with affections of the stomach or other internal parts.

"The exciting causes of the gout may be divided into those which induce a plethoric state of the body, and those which occasion weakness of the body in general, or of the stomach in particular. Among the latter may be enumerated, intemperance of every kind, late hours, intense application to study, long want of rest, much grief or anxiety of mind, great sensuality, long-continued fatigue; exposure to cold, particularly by getting wet in the feet; too free a use of acescent wines, such as claret and champagne; a sudden change from a full to a spare diet; excessive evacuations, accumulated acidity in the

primæ viæ, violent passions of the mind, &c. A full diet of animal food, ragouts, and rich sauces, with a free use of fermented liquors, such as beer, ale, porter and wine, together with indolence and inactivity, are the causes which give rise to corpulency and a plethoric state of body; hence the frequency of gout among the rich.

Dr. Darwin mentions it as a common opinion, that this disease is as frequently owing to gluttony in eating, as to intemperance in drinking fermented or spirituous liquors; but that he has never seen any person afflicted with the gout who has not drank freely of fermented liquors, as beer or wine; though, as the disposition to all the diseases which have originated from intoxication is in some degree hereditary, a less quantity of spirituous potion will induce the gout in those who inherit the disposition or constitutional bias from their parents."

Its attacks may be preceded by chills, loss of appetite, and with a coated tongue. They are generally sudden and occur in the night. They are usually ushered in by sharp, tearing pains in the ball of the great toe, and in some of the small joints of the feet. It occasionally attacks the ankle, wrist and finger joints. "The joints soon begin to swell, the skin becomes hot and of a bright red color, and the tenderness so exquisite that the least jar is intolerable, the weight even of the bed-clothes cannot be borne, and the patient dreads the approach of any one, lest by accident the limb might be touched." These symptoms are kept up from five to eight hours, when they abate, but leave the parts red, swelled, hard, and of a shining appearance. The same set of symptoms are liable to return for several successive days, when the disease may go off for a long time. These attacks are

apt to come on again in three or four months, and afterwards sooner, and last longer, until they are almost constant. Sometimes the fits come on as often as one, two or three months, and last for several weeks, going from one joint to another. At other times, long continued, dull or sharp pains may affect different organs, as the stomach, liver and kidneys, causing great functional disturbance.

"A paroxysm of regular gout sometimes comes on suddenly, without any warning; at other times it is preceded by an unusual coldness of the feet and legs, a suppression of perspiration in them, and numbness; or by a sense of pricking along the whole of the lower extremities; and with these symptoms the appetite is diminished, the stomach is troubled with flatulency and indigestion, a degree of torpor or languor is felt over the whole body, great lassitude and fatigue are experienced after the least exercise, the body is costive, and the urine pallid. Some previous affection of the stomach, or dyspepsia, almost constantly occurs."

TREATMENT.—Medicine will not cure this disease. It can only palliate it. Those subject to its attacks, so far as possible, should avoid all known causes, be temperate in all things, and use moderate exercise.

The diet should be light and nourishing, the bowels evacuated daily, and sourness of the stomach corrected by the use of the carbonate of soda or magnesia.

If bilious troubles exist, ealomel may be given as physic, or a blue pill may be given at night, and followed with a dose of rhubarb and magnesia the next morning.

After the bowels have been moved, we must commence giving the wine of eolehicum every four or six hours. If it produces pain and griping, give in connection with

it fifteen or twenty drops of laudanum, or a Dover's powder as often as it may be required for that purpose.

Warm medicated water may be applied to the joints, by means of flannel cloths, as camphor water, or water containing as much carbonate of soda as it will dissolve. Cold applications should never be used.

When the vital organs are attacked, the feet must be put into hot, stimulating water, blisters, mustard poultices and hot liniments applied to the surface, as over the stomach when the disease affects that organ, and warm, stimulating drinks taken freely.

In acute gout, great relief is afforded by applying three or four leeches to the affected joint and afterwards warm fomentations and poultices.

Many of the remedies recommended for rheumatism, are well adapted to this disease.

Colechicum Mixture.

Wine of Colchicum.....	Forty Drops.
Acetated Tincture of Opium	Twenty Drops.
Sugar	Thirty Grains.
Water.....	One fl. Ounce.
Mix. In gout, after inflammation is allayed. To be taken at bedtime.— <i>Deweese.</i>	

Liniment of Colchicum and Camphor.

Tincture of Colchicum Root.....	Three fl. Ounces.
Tincture of Camphor.....	Three fl. Ounces,
Mix. As an embrocation, in gout, rheumatism and neuralgia.	

Leycock.

Camphor Water.

Camphor	Two Drachms.
Alcohol.....	Thirty Drops.
Carbonate of Magnesia	Four Drachms.
Laudanum,.....	One Ounce.
Water	Two Pints.

Rub the camphor with the alcohol, then with the magnesia, and afterwards with the water, gradually added, and strain.

U. S. Ph.

To be applied warm to painful joints, in gout, by means of flannel cloths.

Scudamore's Mixture.

Sulphate of Magnesia.....	One to Two Ounces.
Mint Water.....	Ten fl. Ounces.
Vinegar of Colchicum	One fl. Ounce.
Syrup of Saffron.....	One fl. Ounce.
Magnesia	Eight Seruples.
Mix.	Dose, one to three tablespoonfuls, every two hours, till four to six evacuations are produced in the twenty-four hours.
In gout,—	<i>Scudamore.</i>

Warner's Gout Cordial.

Bruised Rhubarb	One Ounce.
Senna.....	Two Drachms.
Bruised Coriander	One Drachm.
Bruised Fennel	One Drachm.
Rasped Red Sanders.....	Two Drachms.
Saffron	Half a Drachm.
Liquorice.....	Half a Drachm.
Stoned Raisins	Half a Pound.
Diluted Aleohol.....	Three Pints.
Macerate for fourteen days, express and filter.	Dose, from a half to one fl. ounce.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>

Pills of Soap and Ox Gall.

Powdered White Soap.....	Two Drachms.
Extract of Ox Gall.....	One Drachm.
Mix, and incorporate	
Powdered Resin of Guaiacum.....	Half a Drachm.
Calomel	Half a Drachm.
Powdered Guaiacum Wood.....	Sufficient.
Mix, and make four-grain pills. In gout, one to two, morning and evening.— <i>Vicq. D'Azir.</i>	

Powder of Guaiacum and Cream of Tartar.

Powdered Resin of Guaiacum.....	Two Drachms.
Cream of Tartar.....	Half an Ounce.
Sugar	Six Drachms.
Mix. Three teaspoonfuls a-day, in gout.— <i>Phabus.</i>	

Pills of Carbonate of Ammonia and Capsicum.

Carbonate of Aminonia	One Scruple.
Cayenne Pepper	One Scruple.
Powdered Cloves.....	One Scruple.
Powdered Mace.....	One Scruple.
Oil of Caraway.....	Five Drops.
Extract of Gentian	Twelve Grains.
Simple Syrup.....	Sufficient to form twenty pills.
One every two hours, in gout in the stomach.— <i>Parrish.</i>	

Tincture of Veratria.

Veratria.....	Four Grains.
Alcohol.....	One fl. Ounce.
Dissolve. Dose, from ten to twenty drops, in a wineglassful of water, in dropsy, gout and rheumatism.— <i>Magendie.</i>	

CLASS II.

LOCAL DISEASES.

SECT. I.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Inflammation is frequently the result of a viciated condition of the system. The general causes are irritating substances, heat, cold and light. The intemperate use of food and drinks, is also a frequent cause of inflammation.

* INFLAMMATION OF THE MOUTH.

This inflammation may cause a slight degree of pain and tenderness, or an unusual heat, redness, swelling and violent pain.

The membrane, during the inflammation, may be covered with white streaks or patches, blisters or ulcers, and in some instances gangrene takes place.

TREATMENT.—There are various conditions of inflammation of the mouth, that give rise to different names, the general treatment of which is so similar, it will not be necessary to treat of them as distinct diseases. The general remedies will first be given, and then, under different heads, some special remedies will be mentioned.

When there is much excitement of the system the bowels should be moved with Epsom salts, magnesia, Seidlitz powders, or rhubarb and magnesia, and the patient confined to a vegetable diet. In the later stages of the disease, the patient, on account of debility, may require the use of milk, animal broths, jellies, wine, wine whey, and perhaps some of the quinine mixtures. The bowels should be kept open, daily, with some mild physic, magnesia being particularly useful for that purpose, when there is acidity of the stomach. If there is much fever and heat of the skin, the nitrous powder may be given. Should the inflammation be violent, we had better at first give a full dose of calomel, and afterwards small repeated doses, until an impression is made on the system by it.

The inflammation may be sufficiently violent to require bleeding from the arm to subdue it.

The mouth should be thoroughly examined from time to time, to ascertain its true condition, and such applications as each particular case may require ought to be applied immediately.

The infusion of flaxseed, slippery elm, a solution of gum Arabic, or the almond emulsion, will be good applications to the inflamed parts.

The frequent use of soda or magnesia, to correct sourness of the stomach, will be necessary.

Dover's powder, paregoric or Hoffmann's anodyne may be used to allay pain.

THRUSH.—This is one form of the inflammation under consideration. It is mostly confined to infants. In two or three days after the commencement of the inflammation, there may be noticed, about the lips and mouth, small white specks, that increase in numbers and run to

gether, forming blotches of a white or yellowish brown color.

Powders of Chlorate of Potash and Sugar.

Chlorate of Potash..... Eight Grains.
Sugar Eight Grains.
Pulverize, and divide into eight powders. Put one of the powders on the tongue several times a day, and let it dissolve, in cases of thrush.

Powder of Borax and Sugar.

Powdered Borax..... One Drachm.
Powdered Sugar..... One Drachm.
Mix, and put a small pinch on the tongue every few hours.
Useful in thrush.

Solution of Sulphate of Zinc and Honey.

Sulphate of Zinc Two Grains.
Water..... One fl. Ounce.
Honey Half an Ounce.
Mix. To be applied a number of times a-day.

Solution of Nitrate of Silver.

Nitrate of Silver One to Five Grains.
Water One Ounce.
Dissolve. To be used as a wash in thrush.

Emollient.

Yolk of Eggs..... Two.
Cream..... One Ounce.
Syrup of Poppies..... Half an Ounce.
Mix. To be used as an emulsion, in thrush.

APHTHAE.—This name denotes an eruption in the mouth, which soon becomes small whitish ulcers. These ulcers

are sometimes distinct, and at others confluent. It attacks both children and adults, but is mostly confined to adults—women in child-bed being frequently subject to it.

Solution of Acetate of Lead.

Acetate of Lead	Three Grains.
Water	One fl. Ounce.
Dissolve. A wash for ulcerated sore-mouth.	

Solution of Sulphate of Zinc.

Sulphate of Zinc.....	Thirty Grains.
Water.....	One Ounce.
Dissolve. Touch the ulcer with the solution.	

Solution of Nitrate of Silver.

Nitrate of Silver.....	One Drachm.
Water.....	One Ounce.
Dissolve. Apply to the ulcers, in small quantities.	

CANKER.—This affection, when first noticed, consists of ulcers of a white or grayish color, generally situated on the inside of the lips and cheeks. The ulcers are red, swelled, and painful. There is an increased flow of saliva, and an offensive breath. Children, under six years of age, are very frequently troubled with a cankered mouth.

TREATMENT.—The same as for aphthæ.

NURSING SORE-MOUTH.—This is also an ulcerated inflammation of the mouth. “It comes on with a loss of appetite, and a sensation described similar to that produced by scalding liquids, and is sometimes very sudden in its attacks. One or more minute, hard, painful tumors occur, at the beginning of the complaint, on the side of the tongue, which after a time ulcerate, producing very

painful sores, with hard elevated borders, and a circle of inflammation around them."

TREATMENT.—The bowels should be kept open by the use of mild physic, and the patient put on the use of porter, some of the quinine mixtures, or some preparation of iron.

A solution of iodide of potash is highly recommended as an internal remedy, in nursing sore-mouth. The compound iron mixture is also recommended as an internal remedy, using at the same time a solution of the nitrate of silver as a gargle.

A decoction of smart-weed, applied to the ulcers, will frequently cure this disease in twenty-four hours.

Should all other means fail to cure, the child must be removed from the breast, when the patient will get well.

Compound Iron Mixture.

Sulphate of Iron.....	One Scruple.
Gum Myrrh.....	One Drachm.
Carbonate of Potash.....	Twenty-five Grains.
Spirit of Lavender.....	Half a fl. Ounce.
Refined Sugar	One Drachm.
Rose Water.....	Seven and a half fl. Ounces.

Rub the myrrh with the rose water gradually ; then mix with these, the spirit of lavender, sugar, and carbonate of potash, and, lastly, the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture immediately into a glass bottle, which is to be well stopped. Dose, a teaspoonful three times a-day.—*U. S. Ph.*

Decoction of Smart-Weed.

Leaves and Tops of Smart-Weed.....	One Ounce.
Boiling Water	One Pint.

Boil for twenty minutes, and apply to the affected parts every hour through the day.—*Wilcox.*

Pills of Iron and Columbo.

Prepared Metallic Iron.....	Half an Ounce.
Powdered Columbo.....	Four Scruples.
Powdered Rhubarb.....	Two Scruples
Powdered Cinnamon	Two Scruples.
Extract of Quassia	Sufficient.
Mix and form pills of three grains each.	Three to four a-day,
as a tonic in debility.— <i>Jahn.</i>	

Useful in nursing sore-mouth, in debilitated persons.

Solution of Iodide of Potash.

Iodide of Potash.....	Forty Grains.
Water	One Ounce.
Dissolve. Dose, a teaspoonful three times a-day.	

Solution of Nitrate of Silver.

Nitrate of Silver	Two Grains.
Water	One Ounce.
Dissolve. To be used as a gargle several times a-day, in connection with the above mixture of iron.	

GANGRENE OF THE MOUTH.—Some of the ulcerated conditions of the mouth, treated of under other heads, when neglected or badly managed, cause great destruction of the parts. Mortification sometimes takes place, when dead portions of the flesh and bone are thrown off. It is attended with a great flow of saliva and an extremely fetid breath.

This disease is mostly confined to children of feeble health.

TREATMENT.—This affection calls for a nutritious diet, exercise in the open air, and the use of some of the vegetable or mineral tonics. The preparations of iron and quinine are especially adapted to this trouble. A solu-

tion of chlorate of potash is frequently used internally, with good success.

After the use of proper diet and tonics, our chief reliance is on the application to the ulcers of caustics, as the nitrate of silver, and astringents, as a strong solution of the sulphate of copper, or the muriated tincture of iron.

To prevent the fetor of the breath, the mouth may be frequently washed with a solution of common salt, or with creosote water.

Should there be occasion to apply poultices to the parts, those made of carrots, charcoal, or yeast will be the most suitable.

Tonic Powders of Quinine and Soda.

Sulphate of Quinine.....	One Scruple.
Carbonate of Soda.....	Two Scruples.
Sugar	One Drachm.
Mix, and divide into twenty powders.	One to be taken every six hours, by a child from six to eight years old.

Tonic Pills of Iron and Extract of Dandelion.

Subcarbonate of Iron.....	One Drachm.
Extract of Dandelion.....	One Drachm.
Mix, and make into twenty-four pills.	One three times a-day.

Solution of Chlorate of Potash.

Chlorate of Potash	One Drachm.
Water	Six Ounces.
Dissolve.	Take a tablespoonful every four hours.

Solution of Sulphate of Copper.

Sulphate of Copper.....	Half a Drachm.
Water	One Ounce.
Dissolve.	To be carefully applied to the ulcer two or three times a-day.

Creosote Water.

Creosote Twenty Drops.
 Water Four Ounces.
 Mix. To be used several times a-day as a wash, in fetor of
 the breath.

Muriated Tincture of Iron.

Subcarbonate of Iron..... Half a Pound.
 Muriatic Acid One Pint.
 Alcohol Three Pints.

Pour the acid upon the subcarbonate of Iron, in a glass or
 porcelain vessel, mix them, and, when effervescence has ceased,
 apply a gentle heat, and continue it, stirring occasionally, un-
 til the carbonate is dissolved; then filter the solution, and mix
 it with the alcohol.—*U. S. Ph.*

MERCURIAL SALIVATION.—This form of inflammation
 arises from an injudicious use of mercury. It may be
 known by a peculiar metallic taste in the mouth, the fetor
 of the breath, excessive flow of the saliva, soreness of the
 gums, stiffness of the jaws, and the swelled and painful
 sensations of the parts affected.

TREATMENT.—Before there is ulceration, weak astrin-
 gent solutions may be used as mouth-washes. A solution
 of the acetate of lead will be one of the best.

As an application to the ulcers, a strong solution of
 sulphate of zinc, or nitrate of silver, as recommended in
 aphthæ, may be used.

The decoction of smart-weed is much recommended in
 this complaint, and it may be applied as directed in nurs-
 ing sore-mouth.

Pills of iodine and extract of gentian are also recom-
 mended; and much reliance may be placed on the inter-

nal use of the chlorate of potash. The water of creosote or a solution of salt may be used as a mouth-wash.

Gargle of Borax.

Borax	One Drachm.
Tincture of Myrrh	Half a fl. Drachm.
Clarified Honey.....	One fl. Ounce.
Infusion of Sage.....	One fl. Ounce.
Mix. Use as a mouth-wash.	

Gargle of Sulphate of Copper.

Sulphate of Copper.....	Twenty Grains.
Infusion of Sage.....	Six fl. Ounces.
Tincture of Myrrh	One Drachm.
Tincture of Catechu	One Drachm.
Tincture of Kino.....	One Drachm.
Tincture of Aniseed.....	Five Drachms.
Honey.....	Six Drachms.
Mix well. In obstinate salivation.— <i>Kopp.</i>	

Gargle of Tannic Acid.

Tannic Acid	One Drachm.
Honey	Two Ounces.
Water	Half a Pint.
Mix. Useful as a gargle in salivation.	

Almond Emulsion.

Sweet Almonds.....	Half an Ounce.
Gum Arabic	Half a Drachm.
Sugar	Two Drachms.
Water.....	Half a Pint.
Blanch the almonds, beat them with the gum and sugar till thoroughly mixed; then rub the mixture with the water gradually added, and strain.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

As an application to irritated and inflamed mucus membranes.

Pills of Iodine and Extract of Gentian.

Iodine.....Six Grains.
Extract of Gentian One Drachm.
Mucilage of Gum Arabie.....Sufficient.
Mix, and make into twenty-four pills. Take one pill three times a-day.—*Radius.*

INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT.—SORE-THROAT.

The parts affected in inflammation of the throat, are back of the mouth, including the uvula and the loose folds of membranes on each side of it.

The different forms of inflammation of the mouth, mentioned in the preceding article, frequently extend to the throat; but the inflammation now under consideration, is of a different character.

SYMPTOMS.—Dryness, heat, redness and swelling, which may affect one or both sides of the throat. There is much soreness of the throat, and sharp pain in swallowing. The voice becomes hoarse, and after a short time there may be seen small, whitish patches on the inflamed parts, and there will be an unusual accumulation of sticky mucus in the throat, which will sometimes be streaked with blood.

Fever does not always attend this difficulty; but when it approaches the character of the sore-throat in scarlet fever, it will frequently be present.

Ordinarily, after a few days the inflammation gradually declines, without the formation of matter in the swollen parts; but sometimes the glands about the throat become painfully enlarged, suppurate, and involve other parts. The inflammation may extend to the larynx,

bronchial tubes or lungs, causing inflammation of the larynx, bronchitis or inflammation of the lungs. Deafness is occasionally the result of the inflammation involving parts connected with the organs of the ear.

In the chronic form of the disease, much the same difficulties exist, though perhaps in a less degree. The uneasy sensations are constant, and the whitish patches about the throat now appear like portions of thickened membrane, and seem to cause a continual hawking, and a desire to clear from the throat something that exists there only in imagination. Irregular ulcers occasionally form on the diseased parts and are a source of great irritation. A disagreeable cough may also be the result of a thickening of the membrane or of an enlargement or elongation of the uvula. The irritation extending to the windpipe, will frequently give rise to an annoying cough. These difficulties occasionally disappear for awhile, and return again with a change of the weather, or in consequence of some slight imprudence of the patient.

TREATMENT.—Early in the disease, we should direct the patient to be purged with Epsom salts, confined to a low diet, as of gruel and porridge, and to use, twice a-day a gargle of the solution of alum. Exposure to cold and wet weather should be avoided. If the alum gargle does not agree with the inflamed condition of the throat, it may be changed for one of a weak solution of the sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead, or nitrate of silver. The infusion of flaxseed, slippery elm, and sage, may likewise be used as an application to the inflamed surfaces.

If in the chronic form of the disease there should arise considerable inflammation, with a full, hard pulse, it may become necessary to apply leeches to the throat and chest,

or even to bleed from the arm. It is better, however, to reduce the inflammation by the use of saline cathartics, the neutral mixture, and a solution of tartar emetic with ipecac, if possible. These means are well calculated to reduce the fever and to determine to the surface.

Bilious troubles connected with this difficulty, of recent date, may be cured by the use of one or two doses of calomel or blue pill, as physic; but when of long standing, we will have to resort to a continued use of some combination containing calomel. Plummer's pills are well calculated for this purpose. They are also an excellent remedy in cases of chronic rheumatism dependent on affections of the skin, especially if connected with a syphilitic taint.

Costiveness must be avoided, by the means directed under that head. This alone will frequently cure chronic cases of inflammation of the throat.

The external remedies used in the cure of this difficulty are numerous. They include cold water, mustard, Cayenne pepper, turpentine, leeches and blisters, according as the case is mild or obstinate. Counter-irritation established over the diseased parts, and kept up for a long time, by the use of tartar emetic, and croton oil ointment, will frequently be of great service in this disease.

Those cases of inflammation of the throat connected with scrofula, gout and syphilis, must be treated with the appropriate remedies for those diseases.

When the enlargement of the uvula cannot be reduced by the usual means, and it is a cause of irritation and of a cough, excision of it will be necessary.

Solution of Alum.

Alum	Ten to Twenty Grains.
Water	One fl. Ounce.
Dissolve. Use two or three times a-day as a gargle.	

Infusion of Flaxseed.

Flaxseed	Half an Ounce.
Bruised Liquorice Root	Two Drachms.
Boiling Water	One Pint.
Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.	

*U. S. Ph.***Infusion of Sage.**

Sage	Two Drachms.
Boiling Water	One Pint.
Infuse in a covered vessel, one hour, and strain.	

Plummer's Pills.

Calomel.....	Two Drachms.
Oxysulphuret of Antimony.....	Two Drachms.
Powdered Resin of Guaiacum.....	Half an Ounce.
Molasses	Two Drachms.
Rub the calomel with the antimony, and then with the other ingredients, till well incorporated.— <i>Lond. Ph.</i> , 1836.	

The pills should contain about three grains each. Dose, one or two pills, morning and evening.

Tartar Emetic Ointment.

Tartar Emetic.....	One Drachm.
Lard.....	One Ounce.
Mix, and rub on the skin to bring out a pustulous eruption.	

Ointment of Croton Oil.

Croton Oil.....	Six Drops.
Lard.....	Two Drachms.
Mix. To apply to the skin to bring out pustules.	

Almond Emulsion.

Blanched Almonds.....One Ounce.
Pound in a marble mortar, and gradually add
Water Sixteen Ounces.
Strain.—*Beral.*

As an application to inflamed mucus membranes.

DIPHTHERITIS.—This disease is characterized by the exudation of fibrinous and albuminous matter, which may affect both the mucus membranes and the skin.

The following symptoms and treatment are taken from Wood's Practice of Medicine. Those who wish to further investigate this subject, are referred to the above work, which also contains the causes and diagnosis of this disease.

SYMPTOMS.—The disease commences with some redness of the fauces and uneasiness, such as occur in ordinary sore-throat, but usually in a less degree. This condition lasts but a very short time, before the exudation commences; and, when first seen by the physician, the surface almost always exhibits small, irregularly circumscribed, whitish, yellowish-white, or ash-colored patches, sometimes seated in a portion only of the fauces, sometimes scattered here and there over almost their whole extent. These patches bear no inconsiderable resemblance to superficial sloughs, or to the surface of ulcers, for both of which they have not unfrequently been mistaken; but it has been shown, by the most careful microscopic observations, that they consist of a concrete exudation similar to false membrane, and that the surface of the membrane beneath them has not necessarily undergone any loss of substance. In some instances they

are translucent. Their consistence is various, occasionally pultaceous, but more frequently somewhat dense and even tough. The membrane around them is inflamed and reddened, and the tonsils are usually more or less swollen, as are frequently also the cervical and submaxillary glands, and sometimes even the parotids.

In mild cases, such as often occur, sporadically, the patches are few, more regularly circumscripted than in the severer forms, and not disposed to spread; while there is little tumefaction either of the tonsils or the external parts, and little or no fever. They are apt, however, to be attended with much pain in swallowing. In the severer cases, the patches spread with greater or less rapidity, sometimes in the course of a few hours coalescing and covering the whole fauces, but more frequently advancing rather slowly, and leaving portions of the membrane uncovered. There is commonly more of the exudation on one side than on the other; and on that where it is most abundant, the swelling of the tonsils and external parts is greatest. The deglutition now becomes more difficult, and liquids often return by the nostrils in attempts to swallow. The patches, soon after they are completely formed, begin to be removed, sometimes separating in strips, sometimes softening and mixing with the fluids of the mouth, and in a few cases disappearing by absorption. They are often renewed, occasionally several times, each time becoming whiter and thinner, till at length they leave the surface covered with a puriform mucus. The process of separation usually lasts eight or ten days. During its progress, it is attended with the discharge of some blood, and copious vitiated secretions, which occasion much hawking and spitting, and have a very offensive odor. There

is often also a flow of extremely fetid sanies from the nostrils, indicating the extension of the disease to the nasal passages. The odor of the discharges in these cases has tended to confirm the erroneous idea, that the disease is essentially gangrenous. In the course of the complaint, the disposition to exudation often travels downwards, and the larynx, trachea, and even bronchia, become lined with false-membrane, which obstructs respiration, and often leads to fatal results. This extension of the disease constitutes, indeed, its chief danger. It may come on at any period from the first appearance of the patches to the seventh or eighth day, and is indicated by those changes in the voice and respiration which characterize pseudo-membranous croup. A distinguishing character of this diphtheritic affection, showing that it is connected with the state of the system at large, or of the blood, is that it is disposed to appear on all other surfaces which may be excoriated or suppurating.

When the local affection is considerable, the system is brought into sympathy, and fever is developed. The stomach is sometimes irritable, and the bowels, though at first generally disposed to constipation, are apt towards the close of the disease, to be affected with a fetid diarrhea. Both of these results are ascribable to the acrimony of the liquid secreted in the fauces, more or less of which is swallowed. In good constitutions, the fever is usually sthenic; but sometimes, especially when the disease prevails epidemically, it has a typhoid or malignant character; and this condition of the system reacts on the local affection. In the former case, the inflamed membrane is bright red, the patches white and of a firm consistence, and the pulse full and strong. In the latter, the

membrane, when visible, is purplish or livid, and the exudation yellowish or ash-colored, or darkened by the bloody liquid effused, and often of a soft pultaceous consistence. The discharges from the mouth and nostrils are excessively acrid and offensive, and often mixed with a dark blood which oozes from the fauces, and even from the gums and lips. Occasionally, obstinate hemorrhage from the nostrils takes place. The pulse is rapid and feeble; the delirium of the early stages is succeeded by coma; and the whole system is in a state of great prostration. Between the two conditions here presented there are various grades, in which their characteristic symptoms are more or less mingled or modified. In the malignant cases, the system is probably under some poisonous influence superadded to that of the local affection. Such cases are happily rare.

The diphtheritic exudation differs decidedly from that of thrush, and in some points also from that which accompanies scarlet fever. In the thrush, the white coating appears first in separate points which afterwards coalesce; is formed upon the surface of the epidermis, or at least not beneath it; may be readily removed without affecting the integrity of the mucus membrane, or causing the least hemorrhage, and, when examined under the microscope, is found to contain abundantly a peculiar fungus plant. The diphtheritic exudation forms in patches, beneath the epidermis; adheres strongly to the membrane, so that it can rarely be detached without causing the extravasation of some blood; and under the microscope exhibits the ordinary constituents of false membrane; namely, interlacing fibrils, molecules or granules, and exudation or pus corpuscles. The exudation in scar-

latina occurs generally first in points like the thrush, is much less cohesive than the diphtheritic, less adherent to the mucus membrane, much less disposed to spread into the larynx, and also less disposed to make its appearance upon surfaces elsewhere that may be excoriated.

The duration of the disease, when severe, is usually two or three weeks or more. Except in its malignant form, or when it occurs in constitutions previously much enfeebled, or assumes the character of pseudo-membranous croup, the prognosis is favorable.

TREATMENT.—In the mildest cases, little general treatment is required. The patient may take a dose of sulphate of magnesia, or some saline cathartic, and should strictly avoid animal food. In somewhat severer cases, with moderate fever, the cathartic may be repeated, and antimonials and the neutral mixture administered at short intervals. When the pulse is full and strong, blood should be taken freely from the arm, especially in adults; but venesection does not exercise the same controlling influence over this, as over the common inflammation; at least, it does not obviate the tendency to the plastic effusion; and, in some instances, in consequence of the feebleness of system, is not well borne. When the symptoms are threatening, either from the general condition of the system, or the disposition in the local disease to enter the respiratory passages, calomel should be resorted to. Under these circumstances, no general means of cure is so effectual as the establishment of the mercurial influence. If the patches should have reached the glottis, or be extended towards it, a full purgative dose of calomel should be given, and the medicine afterwards continued in doses of from half a grain to two grains, every hour

or two, until the mouth is affected, or the disease relieved. Even young children, under these circumstances, bear calomel well in the quantity mentioned. Should it irritate the stomach and bowels very much, the dose may be diminished, or the mercurial pill, and frictions with mercurial ointment substituted. Emetics have been recommended; but they scarcely modify the peculiar character of the affection; and are only sometimes useful, in the advanced stages, by promoting the expulsion of the false membrane from the larynx. Should the symptoms be malignant, with great depression, Peruvian bark or quinia, wine-whey, carbonate of ammonia, and animal broths may be required.

The exterior local treatment is not very important. Leeches may be used, as an adjuvant to the lancet, or as a substitute for it in doubtful cases; and recourse may be had to rubefacients and blisters, as mentioned under the head of common inflammation of the fauces.

By far the most important remedies are those addressed immediately to the part affected. By these the peculiar character of the inflammation, upon which its danger chiefly depends, may be changed; and, if the disease has not already reached the larynx, its progress may be arrested. In the slighter forms, a solution of sulphate of zinc containing fifteen or twenty grains of the salt in a fluidounce, applied daily or twice a day to the pseudo-membranous patches, will be found sufficient. When a stronger impression is required, caustic substances must be employed. Of these the best is nitrate of silver, which may be applied either in the solid state, or dissolved in six or eight parts of water. Muriatic acid is highly recommended by some writers, and in the worst cases is

used undiluted. In those of slower progress, it may be diluted more or less according to the impression desired. Alum is another very efficient application. It is used in saturated solution, or in the form of a very fine powder, which is applied directly to the part by blowing it through a tube adapted to the purpose. These substances should be allowed to come in contact, as little as possible, with any other part of the surface than those covered with the exudation. The liquids may be applied by means of a large camel's-hair pencil, or of a piece of sponge or soft linen attached to the end of a stick. In the intervals between the caustic applications, mucilaginous gargles, sweetened or not with honey of roses, may be beneficially used. A gargle, made of a fluidrachm of chlorinated soda and four fluidounces of water, is recommended in cases attended with fetid discharge. Howard's calomel, applied to the diseased surface by means of a tube, was advised by Bretonneau; but its chief advantages are probably derived from the portion of it which may be swallowed. For the local treatment of those cases in which the disease has entered the larynx, the reader is referred to pseudo-membranous croup and chronic laryngitis.

ULCERATED SORE-THROAT.—It is unnecessary to treat of this affection, as a distinct disease. It is generally, if not always, connected with other difficulties, and by a careful perusal of the articles on inflammation of the mouth and throat, ample treatment will be found for the management of ulcerated sore-throat.

MALIGNANT SORE-THROAT.—PUTRID SORE-THROAT.—It is a question of much doubt among the most experienced medical men, whether there is a distinct disease worthy of this name. “Indeed, we are inclined, from

our own experience, to affirm that the simple scarlet fever, scarlet fever with ulceration of the throat, and the malignant scarlet fever, and the sore-throat without efflorescence on the skin, are merely varieties of one and the same disease. Hence it is manifestly unnecessary to give a separate account of the malady designated as putrid sore-throat, for which we must refer the reader to that part of a former article which treats of malignant scarlet fever."

INFLAMMATION OF THE TONGUE.

The tongue is occasionally subject to inflammation, which is rapid in its progress, and violent in its action. It is at first red and painful, and may soon become so much swelled as to fill the mouth and protrude from it, rendering swallowing and articulation difficult, or even impossible.

The usual symptoms of inflammation exist, as fever, and a quick pulse.

It is not uncommon for a portion of the tongue to mortify and separate from the other parts.

TREATMENT.—Blood must be taken from the arm, and be repeated in a short time, if necessary, to subdue the inflammation.

Leeches applied to the throat, as near the tongue as possible, will sometimes remove the necessity of bleeding from the arm.

The bowels should be moved with Epsom salts, or with some active physic, that can be swallowed with as little difficulty as possible. If, from the swelled condition of

the tongue, medicine cannot be swallowed, the bowels must be acted on by means of strong injections.

The diet will have to be of the nature of gruel and porridge, and of mucilaginous drinks, as slippery elm and gum Arabic water.

When the patient cannot swallow the tongue must be kept moist.

After the inflammatory excitement is somewhat subdued, soft poultices and blisters may be applied to the throat with benefit.

If suffocation is likely to be produced by the enlargement of the tongue, free incisions must be made into it; and should there be formations of matter in it, the abscesses must be lanced, and then dressed with soft poultices. Should there be a want of action in the tongue after it has been lanced, it must be stimulated with sage or pepper tea, or with the tincture of myrrh.

In case of danger from immediate suffocation, there will be no other course left but to open the windpipe.

Tincture of Myrrh.

Bruised Gum Myrrh.....	One Ounce.
Alcohol	Twelve Ounces.
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.	

INFLAMMATION OF THE TONSILS, OR QUINSY.

Inflammation of the tonsils and the contiguous soft parts, is attended with a florid redness of the mucus membranes of the throat, and particularly of the tonsils, and also with painful and difficult swallowing, and with con-

siderable inflammatory fever. One or both of the tonsils may be affected at the same time.

TREATMENT.—Should the patient be of a full habit, and have a full hard pulse, and high fever, bleeding from the arm may be necessary; but it will be advisable to reduce the inflammation by the application of leeches to the throat, and by the use of cathartics, if possible.

When we can we must prevent the formation of matter, and with that design we should give some active physic, and put the patient on a low diet, consisting principally of milk, thin gruel and porridge.

Soft poultices of bread and milk, Indian-mush, or flax-seed, may be applied externally to the throat and jaws, and at the same time the tonsils may be frequently washed with warm water, flaxseed, or slippery elm tea, or alum or borax gargles, with much advantage and temporary relief.

At the commencement of the inflammation the application of the oil of turpentine, or oil of origanum, powdered alum, or a strong solution of nitrate of silver, will frequently prevent the formation of matter. They may be applied to the tonsils with a feather or swab.

If we are satisfied that there will be a formation of matter, it must be assisted without delay, by gargling soft warm fluids, a decoction of figs in milk being as good as any for this purpose. The patient may also breathe through an inverted tunnel, the steam arising from warm vinegar and water. As soon as matter has formed, it should have free vent by incision.

Scarification of the parts is frequently resorted to at the commencement, to prevent the formation of matter.

Sometimes, especially when both tonsils are affected,

we will be compelled to lance them and the adjacent parts several times a-day, to prevent suffocation and enable the patient to swallow.

Gargle of Alum.

Alum	One Drachm.
Water.....	Four fl. Ounces.
Dissolve.	Said to be useful when the breath is offensive.

Cavarra.

Gargle of Alum and Oak Bark.

Powdered Oak Bark	One Ounce.
Boiling Water.....	One and a half Pints.
Evaporate to one pint, filter, and add	
Alum	Half a Drachm.
Brandy	Two fl. Ounces.
Used as a gargle in inflammation of the mouth and throat.	

Augustin.

Gargle of Sage and Sulphuric Acid.

Infusion of Sage.....	One Pint.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid.....	Two Drachms.
Syrup of Gum Arabic	One Ounce.
Mix. Use as a gargle in inflammation of the throat.	

Gargle of Figs and Mallow Root.

Figs.....	One Ounce.
Mallow Root	One Ounce.
Milk.....	Two Pints.
Boil away one-fourth. As an emollient gargle in sore-throat.	

Radius.

Decoction of Figs and Milk.

Figs.....	One Ounce.
Milk	One Pint.

Boil and strain. As a demulcent application to inflamed mucous membranes.

INFLAMMATION OF THE ESOPHAGUS, OR GULLET.

The passage through which the food passes from the mouth to the stomach, is not so frequently subject to inflammation as would be supposed, when we consider the great variety of hot drinks and other irritating substances that come in contact with it.

Heat and pain in the parts and difficult swallowing are the principal symptoms.

The treatment consists in general and local bleeding, the application of soft poultices, and in the latter stages of the inflammatory action, blisters to the throat, and of demulcent drinks. In obstinate cases a seton may be inserted over the region of the pain, and we may also resort to mercurial ptyalism.

In case the patient cannot swallow food, his strength must be kept up, with rich animal broths injected into the rectum. It is possible that in some instances, food might be passed into the stomach through a gum elastic tube.

TOOTHACHE.

Toothache is of two kinds, the nervous and inflammatory. The nervous may commence mildly and increase gradually in severity, or its attacks may be sudden and

severe. The inflammatory usually comes on with a dull, deep-seated pain near the root of the tooth affected, and increases in severity until an abscess is formed in the gums. Several of the teeth and sometimes the bone may be affected at the same time. Fever, headache, and swelling of the gums are annoying symptoms, especially of the inflammatory kind.

The causes of toothache are as various as the causes of nervous derangement and of inflammation. It frequently arises sympathetically from other diseases. Decayed teeth, causing an exposure of the nerves, is probably the most frequent cause.

TREATMENT.—So far as possible, in every instance the exciting cause must be removed. If a person afflicted with the toothache has a yellow-coated tongue, denoting bilious derangement, and lives in a fever and ague district, if upon inquiry we find it is of a periodical character, we may safely call it malarious toothache. In such a case, an emetic followed by a cathartic, and afterwards a free use of some of the fever and ague mixtures, would undoubtedly cure the trouble.

Persons suffering from rheumatic and gouty pains are also frequently afflicted with the toothache; most likely a proper use of those remedies, suited to the cure of rheumatism and gout would cure the toothache.

Debilitated persons, from whatever cause the debility may arise, are frequently subject to the nervous toothache. Strengthening remedies, particularly some preparation of iron, should be given in such instances.

In recent cases of nervous toothache, such anodynes as Dover's powder, laudanum, morphine, and infusion of valerian, may be taken internally, and camphor, opium,

oil of cloyes, creosote, chloroform, and various toothache mixtures applied to the cavity of the tooth. The external application of mustard, ginger, or pepper paste, and sometimes a blister, in the vicinity of the affected parts, are of great service. Soft poultices, containing, camphor, laudanum, or opium, are also frequently applied to the face with good results.

For inflammatory toothache, our first object should be to prevent the formation of matter in the gums, or in other words ulceration of the tooth. This can sometimes be done, early in the disease, by applying the strongest solution of nitrate of silver, on the gums, over the tooth affected; pepper or ginger held between the lips and gums, in little bags, will also occasionally answer the same purpose. Leeches applied to the jaws, scarification of the gums, physic, and low diet, are the usual remedies for reducing the inflammation.

Epsom salts in inflammatory toothache, and rhubarb and magnesia in nervous toothache, will be good medicines to act as physic.

If matter is to form, we must encourage it by applying warm water and soft fluids to the gums, and by such other means as directed in quinsy. The sooner matter is formed and discharged, the sooner will the sufferer be free from pain. In many instances there will be no other resort left but to extract the tooth.

Mixture of Iron and Ginger.

Subcarbonate of Iron.....	One Drachm.
Ginger.....	Half a Drachm.
Mix. Divide into eight powders and take one every four hours. In toothache from debility.	

Solution of Alum.

Alum..... Two Drachms.
 Sweet Spirit of Nitre..... Seven fl. Ounces.
 Dissolve. Stated to be an almost infallible cure for the tooth-
 ache. To be applied to the cavity of the tooth.—*Blake*.

Toothache Mixture.

Oil of Cloves..... Twelve Drops.
 Tincture of Aniseed..... Two Drachms.
 Sulphuric Ether..... Two Drachms.
 Aromatic Tincture..... One Drachm.
 Mix. To be applied to the carious tooth.—*Augustin*.

Turpentine Lotion.

Oil of Turpentine..... One and a half fl. Ounces.
 Oil of Cloves..... Half a fl. Ounce.
 Balsam of Peru..... Two Drachms.
 Opium..... Two Scruples.
 Alcohol Half a fl. Ounce.
 To be well rubbed together. As an application to the face in
 nervous and inflammatory toothache.

Toothache Drops.

Opium..... Ten Grains.
 Camphor..... Ten Grains.
 Oil of Cloves One Drachm.
 Alcohol..... Half an Ounce.
 Chloroform Two Drachms.
 Mix. To be applied to carious teeth.

Toothache Drops.

Laudanum..... Two Drachms.
 Hoffmann's Anodyne..... Two Drachms.
 Oil of Peppermint..... Two Drachms.
 Mix. In friction of the checks and applied to carious teeth,
 on cotton.—*Dobberan*.

Solution of Creosote.

Creosote One Drop.
Alcohol Sixteen Drops.
Mix. A drop or two placed in the cavity of an aching tooth,
will afford relief.—*Marinus.*

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

Active Inflammation of the stomach is of rare occurrence, except when it arises in consequence of swallowing poisonous substances, improper food, cold and hot drinks, and violence.

“It is readily to be distinguished by the burning pain, heat, and tension in the region of the stomach; by the aggravation of that pain when anything is swallowed, with the immediate rejection of it, and by the sudden and greater depression of strength in this than in any other inflammation. Indeed inflammation of the bowels is the only disease it can be confounded with; and from this it can be easily discerned by the seat of pain on pressure with the hand.

The symptoms which attend it are, a violent burning pain and some external heat in the region of the stomach, with great soreness, distension, and flatulency, a severe vomiting, especially after anything is swallowed, whether it be liquid or solid, most distressing thirst, restlessness, anxiety, with great debility, constant watching, and a quick and contracted pulse. In some cases a severe purging attends.”

TREATMENT.—In some rare instances, when the inflammatory symptoms are violent, it will be necessary to take blood from the arm; but usually, cupping, leeching, and

warm fomentations, over the stomach, with other mild means, will answer a better purpose. Five drops of laudanum in mucilage, or a calomel and opium powder may be given every four hours, until the symptoms are much moderated, or if the disease is obstinate, give the powder till the gums are slightly affected.

To quiet the stomach when vomiting is violent, ice may be allowed to dissolve on the tongue, or small pieces of it may be swallowed. Lemonade, in small repeated quantities, will frequently arrest the vomiting. Port sangaree will often stop the vomiting when other means fail; porter sangaree may be used for the same purpose.

Mustard poultices and blisters will assist in quieting the stomach, after the inflammation has been somewhat subdued.

The bowels should be kept open with some mild injection. If there is much bloating, and danger of ulceration of the stomach, one of the turpentine mixtures must be taken regularly for several days.

The diet should consist of the mildest drinks, and be taken in small quantities.

The proper antidotes for poisons may be found under the head of poisons and their antidotes.

Chronic inflammation of the stomach forms one of the varieties of dyspepsia, and will be sufficiently treated of under that head.

Powder of Calomel and Opium.

Calomel	Six Grains.
Opium	Four Grains.
Mix, and divide into six powders.	One to be taken every four hours.

Port Sangaree.

Port Wine.....	Two Ounces.
Nutmeg	Sufficient.
Sugar	Sufficient.
Ice Water.....	Two Ounces.
Mix. To be taken in such quantities as the stomach will retain.	

Porter Sangaree.

Porter	Two Ounces.
Ale.....	Two Ounces.
Ice Water	Two Ounces.
Sugar	Sufficient.
Nutmeg	Sufficient.
Mix. To be taken as often and in such doses as will be retained on the stomach.	

Mixture of Turpentine and Yolk of Eggs.

Oil of Turpentine.....	Two Drachms.
Yolk of Eggs	One.
Syrup of Gum Arabic.....	Two Ounces.
Dose, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every two hours in acute cases; and the same quantity every four or six hours in chronic cases.	

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS.—Uneasiness at the stomach, pain after eating, belching of sour wind, spitting up of the food, a sense of fullness of the stomach, irregular appetite, imperfect digestion, costiveness, heart-burn, and the discharging of a thin glary fluid from the stomach, called water brash. If the disease is of long standing, there will be emaciation, palpitation, depressed spirits, and great derangement of the liver and nervous system.

The symptoms of dyspepsia are more numerous and varied than of any other disease.

TREATMENT.—First of all regulate the food and drinks; it is difficult to direct particular articles, because the stomach is so variable in its wants. The patient can tell the best what food and drinks will agree with his stomach, he must, therefore, have great latitude in their selection. He will find that what will agree with it one day, may not the next. It is safe however, to give the general direction to avoid the use of tobacco, spirituous liquors, coffee and tea; generally fat meats, vinegar, and pastry are not allowable.

There will be some conditions of the stomach where benefit may be derived from the cautious use of wine, porter or brandy.

What exercise the patient can bear, especially in the open air, is of great importance.

The bowels must be kept open with mild physic; the combination of rhubarb and magnesia is one of the best for this purpose.

Carbonate of soda, magnesia, or lime water, may be given, to correct the sourness of the stomach, as often as occasion requires.

The nervous symptoms can be controlled the best by such preparations as the black drop, Hoffmann's anodyne cordial, Dover's powder, valerian, and morphine.

In cases of long-standing, and accompanied with water brash, an excellent remedy will be found in the subnitrate of bismuth. It may be taken twice or three times a-day, commencing with five-grain doses, gradually increasing the same.

When headache and vomiting come on in consequence

of improper food in the stomach, a mild emetic should be administered ; but if they arise in consequence of weakness of the stomach, small doses of some of the preparations of quinine, or of the carbonate of iron, should be taken several times a-day. They may be changed for some other tonic remedies, if the stomach rejects them.

Attacks of dyspepsia which are dependent on a bilious condition of the system, may be successfully treated by administering a full dose of calomel, and following it in two or three hours afterwards with some mild physic, or by giving small doses of calomel and rhubarb every six hours, till four or six doses have been taken, and then operating on the bowels with magnesia and rhubarb.

Infusion of Orange Peel and Cloves.

Dried Orange Peel.....	Half an Ounce.
Bruised Cloves	One Drachm.
Fresh Lemon Peel	Two Drachms.
Boiling Water	One Pint.
Macerate for a quarter of an hour, and strain.	As a grateful tonic to the stomach, in dyspepsia.— <i>Lond. Ph.</i>

Infusion of Cinnamon.

Bruised Cinnamon	Half an Ounce.
Boiling Water.....	Two Pints.
Infuse.	In dyspepsia and nervous colic.— <i>Radius.</i>

Pills of Prepared Iron and Wormwood.

Prepared Metallic Iron.....	Two Ounces.
Extract of Wormwood.....	Sufficient.
Mix, and make six-grain pills.	Three or four, morning and evening, in dyspepsia.— <i>Soubeiran.</i>

Pills of Pepper and Gentian.

Powdered Cayenne Pepper..... One Scruple.
 Extract of Gentian..... One Drachm.
 Powdered Gentian Sufficient.
 Form mass and divide into sixty pills. In chronic dyspepsia.
 Take one three times a-day, and if the stomach will bear it,
 oftener.—*Radius.*

Mixture of Lime Water and Milk.

Lime Water..... Four Ounces.
 New Milk Six Ounces.
 Mix. As an antacid, and to remove sickness of the stomach.
 Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls.

Mixture of Potash and Ammonia.

Caustic Potash..... Half an Ounce.
 Aqua Ammonia..... Two Ounces.
 Powdered Rhubarb..... Half an Ounce.
 Rain Water Half a Pint.
 Mix. As an antacid, and useful in pain of the stomach after
 eating. It should not be taken on an empty stomach. Dose,
 one-half to a teaspoonful, immediately after eating, in a tea-
 cupful of new milk.—*Mrs. Rogers.*

Powders of Oxide of Zinc and Colombo.

Oxide of Zinc, Four Grains.
 Powdered Colombo Thirty Grains.
 Mix, and divide into four powders. One every three hours in
 dyspepsia.—*Brera.*

Pills of Subnitrate of Bismuth.

Subnitrate of Bismuth..... One Drachm.
 Mucilage of Gum Arabic..... Sufficient.
 Mix, and make thirty pills. Two to be given every six hours
 in Dyspepsia.

Mixture of Ashes and Soot.

Hickory Ashes.....	One Quart.
Soot.....	Six Ounces.
Boiling Water.....	One Gallon.
Mix, and digest for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring, and decant. A teacupful three times a-day, used in dyspepsia.	

*Ellis.***Aromatic Powder.**

Ginger	Two Ounces.
Cinnamon	Two Ounces.
Cardamon Seeds.....	One Ounce.
Grated Nutmeg	One Ounce.

Mix, and rub together in fine powder.—*U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten to twenty grains, in dyspepsia with flatulence.

Powders of Mercury with Chalk and Ipecac.

Mercury with Chalk.....	One Scruple.
Powdered Ipecac.....	Ten grains.
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, night and morning, in syrup. In dyspepsia with biliary derangement.— <i>Paris.</i>	

Powder of Soda and Rhubarb.

Dried Carbonate of Soda	One Ounce.
Powdered Rhubarb	Four Drachms.
Ginger	One Scruple.
Mix. In cardialgia and dyspepsia. Dose, ten to twenty grains.— <i>Beasley.</i>	

Mixture of Soot and Potash.

Soot	Half an Ounce.
Carbonate of Potash.....	One and a Half Ounces.
Carbonate of Ammonia	Two Drachms.
Elder-Flower Water	Nine fl. Ounces.
Digest for some time by a gentle heat, and filter. Good to correct acidity of the stomach.— <i>Dunglison.</i>	

Infusion of Gentian and Rhubarb.

Bruised Gentian	One Drachm.
Bruised Rhubarb	Two Drachms.
Boiling Water.....	Twelve fl. Ounces.
Macerate for an hour, strain, and add	
Carbonate of Ammonia	Two Scruples.
Dose, one to two fl. ounces, in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, &c.— <i>Steph. and Church.</i>	

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS..

This name would naturally imply an inflammation of the whole intestinal tube; but as dysentery is an inflammation of the large intestines, and will be treated of under that head, we will consider this disease as an inflammation of that portion of the bowels between the large intestines or the colon, and the stomach, generally known as the small intestines.

SYMPTOMS.—Uneasiness and moderate griping pains in the region of the navel, which gradually increase in severity, and become excessive on pressure, are symptomatic of this disease. In some instances the symptoms are much more violent at the commencement. Diarrhea is frequent, and the passages may be dark green and overcharged with bile, or chalk or clay colored and deficient in bile. They frequently contain undigested food, and occasionally they are streaked with blood.

The usual febrile symptoms are present, as loss of appetite, dry skin, and quick pulse. The tongue is generally moist and furred.

This disease is commonly mild, and runs its course in a short time, under proper management. But sometimes “it comes on with an acute pain, extending in general

over the whole of the abdomen, but more especially around the navel, which is greatly aggravated on pressure, accompanied with eructations, sickness at the stomach, a vomiting of bilious matter, obstinate costiveness, thirst, heat, great anxiety, and a quick and hard small pulse. After a short time the pain becomes more severe, and the bowels are affected with spasms, the whole region of the abdomen is highly painful to the touch, and seems drawn together in lumpy contractions; invincible costiveness prevails, and the urine is voided with great difficulty and pain.

The inflammation continuing to proceed with violence, terminates at last in ulceration, scirrhus, or gangrene; or it goes off by resolution."

TREATMENT.—Bleeding from the arm is our most powerful remedy, and should always be resorted to when the danger is imminent. Our next best means of cure is the abstraction of blood from over the seat of the pain, by the use of cups or leeches. Mild abstractions of blood will generally answer the purpose, and frequently we will be able to safely control the inflammation with other means.

The bowels should be moved with some cathartic, and from its known effects in inflammatory diseases, calomel is considered the best in this, especially if the inflammation is complicated with bilious derangement. If it does not operate within two or three hours, a dose of castor oil or some other physic may be given to assist its action. Should there be watery stools, and an inclination to diarrhea, with griping pains, castor oil, containing from ten to twenty drops of laudanum, will be a suitable physic. Magnesia is preferable when there is much acid in the

bowels, which may often be known by the odor and color of the stools. A mixture of magnesia and manna with fennel seed tea forms a very good combination in such cases. The bowels should be regularly evacuated with mild laxatives, as small repeated doses of Epsom salts, or Seidlitz powders, given so as to procure two or three mild evacuations, each day. If, from any cause, the stomach will not retain the laxative medicines, we must move the bowels by means of injections.

For fever and hot skin, the neutral mixture may be given as directed in fevers. Pain may be controlled by the use of opium or laudanum, separately, or in combination with other remedies.

"Great care is requisite in relation to the diet. In very severe cases, with much fever, a solution of gum Arabic is sufficient. When something more is required, the farinaceous drinks, such as barley-water, rice water, bread water, and solutions of arrowroot, sago, and tapioca may be given. A little black tea and dry or toasted bread may be allowed to patients who can bear them. In the declining stages, weak chicken or mutton broth, without fat or vegetables, will sometimes be found useful."

Warm fomentations of the decoction of smart-weed, and soft poultices, kept up for a long time, and applied over the bowels, will be of great service; if occasion requires it, the poultices may be made anodyne, by combining laudanum or hops with them, or more active, by mixing with them mustard or pepper. Blisters will occasionally be necessary, especially in the latter stages of the disease.

When the inflammation extends so as to involve the stomach and liver, the new complications must be treated

as directed under the head of inflammation of the stomach and of the liver.

Physic of Manna and Magnesia.

Manna.....	One Ounce.
Magnesia	One Drachm.
Fennel Seed Tea.....	Sufficient.
Dissolve. To be taken at one dose, and the same quantity repeated, if necessary.	

Mixture of Magnesia and Epsom Salts.

Carbonate of Magnesia	Half a Drachm,
Epsom Salts	Three Drachms.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.....	One fl. Drachm.
Tincture of Rhubarb	Half a fl. Ounce.
Tincture of Henbane	Half a fl. Ounce.
Mint Water	Four fl. Ounces.

Mix. As a carminative cathartic. A tablespoonful two or three times a-day.—*Meigs.*

Solution of Gum Arabic.

Gum Arabic	Four Ounces.
Boiling Water	Half a Pint.
Stir till dissolved, and add	
Cold Water	Half a Pint.

A nourishing drink in inflammation of the bowels.

Rice Water.

Rice,	Four Ounces.
Water	Two Quarts.
Wash the rice, and boil an hour and a half. This may be sweetened and flavored, according to circumstances.	

Sago Mucilage.

Sago	Two Ounces.
Water	Two Pints.
Macerate by a gentle heat, for two hours, then boil for fifteen minutes, stirring continually, till the grains are perfectly dissolved; add sugar or flavoring, according to circumstances.	

A. T. Thomson.

Tapioca Jelly.

Tapioca	Two Tablespoonfuls.
Water.....	One Pint.
Boil gently for an hour, or till it becomes gelatinous; flavor with sugar, wine, &c., according to circumstances.— <i>Ellis.</i>	

INFLAMMATION OF THE PERITONEUM.

This is an inflammation of a thin membrane that covers the internal surface of the abdomen. It is so closely connected with the bowels, that they are very apt to become involved in the inflammation.

SYMPTOMS.—There is at first a sharp pain felt over some part of the bowels, that soon spreads and becomes general. There is shivering and more or less fever, the pulse are small and quick, the tongue dry, the breathing hurried, the urine diminished in quantity, and there is frequent vomiting.

To get relief from the pressure of the bed-clothes, and to take the strain off from the bowels, the patient lies on his back with his thighs drawn up towards his body. There is great tenderness of the bowels, and the sufferer cannot bear the slightest pressure on them.

This inflammation attacks suddenly, runs its course rapidly, and is always a most dangerous complaint, fre-

quently ending in ulceration and perforation of the bowels.

TREATMENT.—The inflammation must be conquered by bloodletting. If necessary, bleeding from the arm ought to be resorted to freely and repeatedly. Leeches and cups may also be applied over the seat of the pain, for the same purpose. Bleeding, to be of the most service, must be resorted to at the very onset of the attack. Warm fomentations, or warm poultices, should be applied to the bowels, after the leeches or cups have been used, if they can be borne by the patient. After bleeding it will be necessary to act smartly on the bowels. For this purpose, calomel may be given in a full dose with castor oil, or alone in molasses, and followed with the oil two hours afterwards.

The bowels are to be moved, daily, either with mild physic or injections. If there is much bloating of the bowels, turpentine may be given in combination with castor oil, as physic, or, it can be given as directed in inflammation of the stomach, or it may be administered by injection. Pain and irritation must be subdued by the use of opium or some of its combinations.

If the disease does not yield to the above treatment and runs on several days, mustard poultices and blisters should be applied over the abdomen, and the patient put on the use of calomel and opium, in small repeated doses, with a view to the general effect of the calomel on the system. Two grains of calomel, combined with half a grain of opium, may be taken every six hours until the symptoms moderate.

In the active part of the inflammation, the diet should be composed of mild, cooling, and mucilaginous fluids.

Lemonade, and slippery elm water soured with cream of tartar, will be agreeable drinks, and may be indulged in, when the patient is not taking calomel. In the later stages of the disease a more nourishing diet will be required.

Physic of Castor Oil and Turpentine.

Castor Oil	Two Ounces.
Turpentine.....	One Ounce.
Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful.	

DYSENTERY.

Dysentery is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the large intestines and the rectum.

SYMPTOMS.—At first there is an uneasy sensation of the bowels, moderate pain, loss of appetite, and costiveness or diarrhea. These symptoms are soon followed by griping pains, just before the patient desires to go to stool. The passages, at first, are mostly mucus with a little fecal matter, but they soon become streaked with blood, or blood alone. As the disease continues, the passages become more watery, darker colored, of a peculiar offensive smell, and will contain small flesh-like shreds, the appearance of which has been compared to the washings of meat, or the scrapings of intestines. There is a frequent desire to go to stool, much straining, and occasionally bloating of the bowels.

When bilious symptoms are prominent in this disease, it is called bilious dysentery.

TREATMENT.—If the inflammation runs high it may be

necessary to bleed once from the arm; but it can generally be managed by the use of cups or leeches, applied over the seat of the pain. If there is much bilious difficulty, or crudities in the stomach, it will be well to give a mild emetic of ipecac, and follow it the next day with a calomel purge. If the emetic is not given, the calomel must not be omitted.

The bowels should be moved every day. Castor oil, rhubarb and magnesia, and the oleaginous mixture, will be good medicines for this purpose. After the bowels have been moved, they should be restrained, or held in check, by the use of opium, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc, tincture of kino, tincture or syrup of rhubarb, decoction of cranesbill, or some other astringent. Dover's powder in five-grain doses, every four hours, may be given for the same purpose, and in obstinate cases it may be combined with blue pill. This combination should be kept up till there is a sensible change for the better. If this is not sufficient to restrain or relieve the pain of the bowels, opium or laudanum may be given at the same time. It will frequently be necessary to give starch and laudanum injections, to assist in restraining the bowels.

Later in the disease, especially if there is much bloating, great relief may be had from the internal use of turpentine, taken in oil or mucilage. Perhaps the best combination would be with the balsam of copaiba.

The external application of warm fomentations and warm soft poultices, containing laudanum or camphor, will frequently give great relief. If other means are not successful in relieving the soreness and pain of the bowels, a blister must be applied over them.

- The diet in the forepart of the disease should be mild,

and consist mostly of fluids, as slippery elm and flaxseed tea, or a solution of gum Arabic, and afterwards increased in nutriment and variety, as may seem to be necessary to support the patient's strength.

Dysentery generally runs its course within ten days, if it is not to terminate fatally, or become chronic in its character.

Decoction of Cranesbill.

- Cranesbill.....	One Ounce.
Water.....	One and a half pints.
Boil down to a pint. Dose, from one to two fl. ounces.	
<i>Wood.</i>	

Mixture of Turpentine and Copaiba.

Turpentine	One Drachm.
Copaiba.....	One Drachm.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic	One Ounce.
Mix. A teaspoonful three or four times a-day. In bloating of the bowels in dysentery.	

Powders of Calomel, Opium and Ipecac.

Calomel	Sixteen Grains.
Opium	Four Grains.
Powdered Ipecac.....	Eight Grains.
Mix, and divide into eight powders. One to be taken every hour or two, in dysentery.— <i>Chapman.</i>	

Mixture of Camphor Water and Laudanum.

Camphor Water.....	Four fl. Ounces.
Laudanum	Forty to Fifty Drops.
Compound Spirit of Lavender.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Mix. A teaspoonful, every two hours, in diarrhea and dysentery.— <i>Ellis.</i>	

Mixture of Starch and Suet.

Cow's Milk	Six Pounds.
Mutton Suet.....	Two Ounces.
Boil by a gentle heat, constantly stirring, and add	
Starch.....	A Spoonful.
Boil a short time, and add	
White Sugar.....	Â Sufficiency.
Recommended in wineglassfuls, in dysentery.— <i>Pringle.</i>	

Syrup of Blackberries.

Juice of Blackberries.....	Twenty Ounces.
Sugar	Three Pounds.
Boil, and strain. Said to be very useful in dysentery.	

*Ambrose Smith.***Mixture of Logwood and Kino.**

Extract of Logwood	Three Drachms.
Tincture of Kino.....	Two fl. Drachms.
Essence of Cinnamon.....	One Drachm.
Water.....	Ten fl. Ounces.
Mix. Two spoonfuls every three or four hours. In diarrhea and dysentery.	

Draught of Syrup of Poppies and Chalk Mixture.

Syrup of Poppies.....	One Drachm.
Water.....	Two Drachms.
Chalk Mixture.....	One and a half Ounces.
Ipecac	Five Grains.
Mix. As a draught in dysentery.	

Pills of Opium and Acetate of Lead.

Acetate of Lead.....	Twenty-four Grains.
Powdered Opium.....	Three Grains.
Syrup	Sufficient.
Mix, and make twelve pills. One every three hours, in hem- orrhages, dysentery, and cholera.— <i>Chapman.</i>	

Oleaginous Mixture.

Powdered Gum Arabic	Two Drachms.
Sugar	One Drachm.
Rub together with a little mint water, and add gradually	
Castor Oil.....	One Ounce.
Mint Water	Four fl. Ounces.
Triturate well. A tablespoonful, every hour or two hours, till it acts on the bowels.— <i>Ellis.</i>	

Mixture of Opium and Syrup of Poppies.

Opium	Two to Three Grains.
Syrup of Poppies	One Ounce.
Chamomile Water.....	Six Ounces.
Mix. A spoonful every half hour in dysentery.— <i>Swediaur.</i>	

Pills of Rhubarb and Ipecac.

Powdered Rhubarb	One Scruple.
Powdered Ipecac	Ten Grains.
Opium.....	Three Grains.
Oil of Cinnamon.....	Five Drops.
Gum Arabic	Sufficient.
Triturate together, and divide into ten pills. One to be given every two or three hours, in dysentery, to relieve tormina and tenesmus.— <i>Chapman.</i>	

Starch Jelly.

Starch	Six Ounces.
Water	Six Pounds.
Boil till reduced to three pounds, and add	
Wine.....	Four Ounces.
Lemon Juice	One Ounce.
Simple Syrup	Two Ounces.
Mix well, and permit to cool. A nourishing diet for convalescents.— <i>Swediaur.</i>	

Solution of Sulphate of Zinc.

Sulphate of Zinc Two Grains.
Chamomile Water..... Three fl. Ounces.
Dissolve. A spoonful two or three times a-day, in chronic
dysentery.—*Radius.*

DIARRHEA, OR LOOSENESS.

"Diarrhea consists in frequent and copious discharges of feculent matter, by stool, accompanied by griping, and often, at first, with a slight degree of vomiting, but unattended either by inflammation, fever, or contagion. The presence of these, with tenesmus and an evacuation of blood and purulent mucus, with hardened balls of scybala, instead of natural feces, which prevail in dysentery, will always enable the practitioner readily to discern the two diseases from each other. It is to be distinguished from cholera morbus by the discharge not being bilious, and also by there being no vomiting of bile.

In diarrhea, each discharge is usually preceded by a murmuring noise and flatulence in the intestine, together with a sense of weight and uneasiness in the lower part of the belly, which cease on the discharge taking place, but are again renewed before the one which is to succeed, ensues. The appearance of the stools is various. Sometimes they are thinner than natural, from the admixture of a large quantity of fluid poured out by the exhalants of the intestines, than common. Sometimes they are slimy, and sometimes they are green, when first discharged ; sometimes they are evacuated of a yellow color but become green on exposure to the air, and now and then they are of a dark brown color, and very fetid. As the

disease progresses, the stomach becomes affected, and sickness, nausea, and vomiting occasionally prevail, the countenance turns pale, and the skin is dry and rigid."

TREATMENT.—In simple cases of diarrhea, when the evacuations are unattended with pain, a teaspoonful of paregoric may be given, and repeated if necessary. If more convenient, eight or ten drops of laudanum may be substituted for the paregoric. If the bowels are filled with undigested food, we may give a dose of castor oil, or if there is sourness of the stomach, rhubarb and magnesia.

Should there be reason to believe that the discharges are caused by worms, a dose of calomel or some of the mixtures directed to dislodge worms should be taken. Small repeated doses of calomel, followed in due time by physic, would have the double advantage of destroying worms, and acting as an alterative on the stomach and bowels.

If opium fails to restrain the bowels, small doses of some of the astringent combinations may be given, when they can be taken, without causing griping pains.

In protracted cases, and especially when the stools are white, small doses of calomel and opium should be given every four hours, till the evacuations become natural.

It will sometimes become necessary to make use of starch and laudanum injections to assist in restraining the bowels.

Diarrhea in children may frequently be cured with proper diet, clothing, cleanliness, and the chalk mixture, with a few drops of laudanum in it.

As irregularity of diet is one great cause of producing and keeping up this disease, care must be observed that the milk taken by children is healthful, and that no improper food is taken into the stomach by others.

We shall sometimes have occasion, in the treatment of diarrhea and dysentery, where the disease is kept up for a long time from a want of a proper determination to the surface, and as a consequence the skin being rough and dry, to put the patient into a warm bath, from which course we will often notice an immediate improvement. The patient should be kept in the bath ten or fifteen minutes, and when taken out, wiped dry, and wrapped up in warm blankets, to induce, if possible, a general perspiration.

Mixture of Antimonial Wine and Laudanum.

Antimonal Wine.....	Three fl. Drachms.
Laudanum.....	One fl. Drachm.
Mix. Fifteen drops every half hour, in rheumatic diarrhea.	

Munro.

Syrup of Galls.

Bruised Galls	Two Drachms.
Brandy	Eight fl. Ounces.
Mix. Burn out the spirit and add	
Powdered Cinnamon.....	Two Drachms.
Powdered Mace.....	Two Drachms.
While hot, add sugar by burning it over the inflamed brandy, till a syrup is formed. Decant. Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours. In obstinate chronic diarrhea.— <i>Parrish.</i>	

Roasted Rhubarb.

Powdered Rhubarb.....	At Will.
Heat in a covered vessel, constantly stirring, till it becomes almost black, then smother it in a covered jar. Dose, five to ten grains, as an astringent in diarrhea.— <i>Hoblyn.</i>	

Pills of Calomel, Opium and Acetate of Lead.

Calomel	Two Grains.
Opium	One Grain.
Acetate of Lead	Six Grains.
Mix and make into twelve pills.	One to be taken every half hour.
	This combination is recommended "when the evacuations are alarmingly copious and exhausting.— <i>Wood.</i>

Electuary of Kino.

Powdered Kino	Six Drachms.
Powdered Alum	Two Drachms.
Powdered Cinnamon.....	Two Drachms.
Syrup	Sufficient.
Mix into an electuary.	One drachm two or three times a-day.
	<i>Swediaur.</i>

Diarrhea Mixture.

Prepared Oyster Shell	One Half Drachm.
Laudanum.....	Six Drops.
Blue Pill.....	Three Grains.
Powdered Gum Arabic.....	Half a Drachm.
White Sugar	Half a Drachm.
Cinnamon Water	Half an Ounce.
Water.....	One Ounce.
Mix.	A teaspoonful to be given at intervals of two, four or six hours, or less frequently. In infants, affected with bilious diarrhea.— <i>Wood.</i>

Powders of Alum, Opium and Cinnamon.

Powdered Alum.....	One Drachm.
Powdered Opium.....	Four Grains.
Powdered Cinnamon.....	One Scruple.
Mix and triturate, and divide into four powders.	One to be taken every four hours, in diarrhea.— <i>Radius.</i>

Compound Chalk Mixture.

Chalk Mixture.....	Five fl. Ounces.
Aromatic Confection.....	One Draehm.
Solution Carbonate Ammonia.....	One fl. Draehm.
Laudanum.....	Twenty Minims.
Mix. A tablespoonful, occasionally, in diarrhea.— <i>Ainslie.</i>	

Sedative Mixture.

Flaxseed	Two Draehms.
Poppy Head	One.
Water.....	Sufficient
to obtain eight ounces of infusion. Add	
Yolk of Egg	One.
Mix well. In painful diarrhea.— <i>St. Marie.</i>	

Decoction of White Oak Bark.

White Oak Bark.....	One and a half ounces.
Water	Two Pints.
Boil down to one pint, and strain.— <i>Dub. Ph.</i>	
Dose, a wineglassful as an astringent in chronic diarrhea.	

Mixture of Rhubarb, Ammonia and Syrup of Opium.

Infusion of Rhubarb.....	One and a half fl. Draehms.
Spirit of Ammonia.....	Two fl. Scruples.
Cinnamon Water.....	One and a half fl. Ounces.
Syrup of Opium	Six fl. Drachms.
Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours in the chronic diarrhea of young children.— <i>Vogt.</i>	

Powders of Subnitrate of Bismuth.

Subnitrate of Bismuth	Three to Six Grains.
Sugar.....	Ten Grains.
Make six powders. Place one powder on the tongue of a child (one year old), three or four times daily. Used in the diarrhea of children.— <i>Trousseau.</i>	

Physic of Magnesia and Rhubarb.

Magnesia.....	Half a Drachm.
Powdered Rhubarb	Two Grains.
Powdered Sugar	One Drachm.
Essence of Peppermint	Six Drops.
Water.....	One and a half fl. Ounces.
Mix. In bowel complaints of children. A teaspoonful, every two hours, till it operates.— <i>Ellis.</i>	

Decoction of Blackberry Root.

Small Roots of Blackberry.....	One Ounce.
Water.....	One and a half Pints.
Boil down to one pint and strain. Dose, one or two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day, in diarrhea, &c.— <i>Smith.</i>	

Chalk Mixture.

Prepared Chalk.....	Half an Ounce.
Sugar	Two Drachms.
Powdered Gum Arabic	Two Drachms.
Cinnamon Water	Four fl. Ounces.
Water.....	Four fl. Ounces.
Rub them together until thoroughly mixed. Dose, a tablespoonful, occasionally, in diarrhea.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Starch and Laudanum Injection.

Thin Starch	Four Ounces.
Laudanum.....	Twenty to Thirty Drops.
Mix. As an injection to restrain the bowels, in diarrhea and dysentery.	

COLIC.

Colic is known by griping, twisting pains in the bowels, but particularly around the region of the navel, accompanied with vomiting, costiveness and contraction of the muscles of the abdomen. Unlike the inflammation

of the bowels, the pain is relieved by pressure. Sometimes the lower region of the bowels are painfully distended, and there is bilious vomiting, followed by a low pulse, prostration and coldness of the skin. When much complicated with bilious difficulties, there will be yellowishness of the eyes and skin, and tenderness over the region of the liver. This condition is called bilious colic.

TREATMENT.—When colic arises from spasm, relief may generally be had by the use of warm stimulating drinks, such as pepper or ginger tea, the essence of mints, paregoric, and the compound spirit of lavender. If the symptoms are sufficiently urgent to require more active remedies, camphor, water of ammonia, ether, valerian, Hoffmann's anodyne, soap pills, opium, laudanum, or morphine, may be used with success; and at the same time the feet should be bathed in warm water, and friction with the hand, warm fomentations, and large soft poultices should be applied to the bowels. After the pain and cramps are relieved, a dose of castor oil ought to be given to move the bowels.

If the attack comes on from an overfullness of the stomach, an emetic will be necessary, and after its operation the bowels are to be moved by some mild physic, as Epsom salts, or the compound infusion of senna.

In obstinate cases, attended with bilious derangement, it will be necessary to give a full dose of calomel, or four or five grains every two or three hours, till it operates as physic, or until several doses have been taken, when its operation should be promoted by the use of some other physic. Croton oil, in some instances of obstinate costiveness, has been given from necessity.

The bowels should be kept open by the use of physic,

and injections, of such strength as the case may require.

Bleeding and blistering are sometimes resorted to, for the purpose of relieving spasm, with success.

The warm bath to relieve spasm and to determine to the surface, is an important help, especially in colic with children.

Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Spirit of Lavender.....	Three Pints
Spirit of Rosemary	One Pint
Bruised Cinnamon	One Ounce
Bruised Cloves	Two Drachms
Bruised Nutmeg.....	Half an Ounce
Rasped Red Saunders.....	Three Drachms
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

A carminative and stimulant. Dose, half to a teaspoonful

Embrocation of Oil of Caraway, Peppermint, and Sweet Oil.

Oil of Caraway	One Scruple.
Oil of Peppermint.....	One Scruple.
Sweet Oil.....	One and a Half Ounces.
Laudanum	One Drachm
Mix. As an application to the abdomen of infants in colic.	

Deweese's Carminative.

Carbonate of Magnesia.....	Half a Drachm.
Tincture of Assafetida.....	Sixty Drops.
Tincture of Opium	Twenty Drops.
Sugar	One Drachm.
Water.....	One fl. Ounce.
Mix well. Dose, twenty-five drops to a child two to four weeks old.— <i>Deweese.</i>	

Infusion of Caraway.

Caraway Seeds Two Drachms.
 Boiling Water One Pint.
 Infuse and strain. In flatulent colic of infants.—*Wood.*

Soap Pills.

Powdered Opium Half an Ounce.
 Soap Two Ounces.
 Beat into a pilular mass, with water. Dose, three to five grains.—*U. S. Ph.*

Infusion of Catnip.

Catnip Half an Ounce.
 Boiling Water Half a Pint.
 Infuse in a covered vessel. Dose, a teaspoonful whilst hot, in flatulent colic, for an infant.

Infusion of Fennel Seed.

Fennel Seed One Drachm.
 Boiling Water One Pint.
 Infuse for two hours and strain. Given in teaspoonful doses to infants, in windy colic, or used as an enema, for the same purpose.—*Taddei.*

Opium Plaster.

Opium One Drachm.
 Simple Plaster Two Ounces.
 Galbanum One Ounce.
 Oil of Caraway Two Drachms.
 Melt the last three ingredients, and add the opium. As an application to the abdomen in flatulent colic, diarrhea, and dysentery.—*Swediaur.*

Assafetida Injection.

Assafetida One Drachm.
 Hot Water One fl. Ounce.
 Triturate together. In flatulent colic.—*Foy.*

Laudanum Liniment.

Laudanum.....	Half an Ounce.
Sulphuric Ether	Two Drachms.
Tincture of Camphor.....	One Ounce.
Tincture of Cayenne Pepper.....	One Ounce.
Mix. As an embrocation to the bowels in colic arising from wind in the bowels.	

Pills of Opium and Cayenne Pepper.

Opium.....	Six Grains.
Cayenne Pepper.....	Eighteen Grains.
Molasses.....	Sufficient.
Make into six pills. One to be taken every four or six hours, in cramp of the bowels.	

Physic of Calomel and Croton Oil.

Calomel.....	Fifteen Grains.
Croton Oil	Two Drops.
White Sugar	Sufficient.
Mix and make into six powders. A powder to be given to children on bread and butter, every two hours till it operates, in obstinate constipation.	

PAINTER'S COLIC, OR, LEAD COLIC.

This disease is called painter's colic, in consequence of its being mostly confined to those persons who work in lead.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms at first are much like those of dyspepsia and mild cases of common colic. There are slight pains, costiveness, and much debility for several days, when the symptoms gradually become more violent, until there is severe pain in the bowels, back, hips and chest, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, obstinate cos-

tiveness and headache. "The patient finds it impossible to remain long in one position; sometimes rising, and walking about the chamber, and again resuming his bed; now turning upon one side, then on the other, getting upon his knees, or lying upon his face, and assuming the most grotesque postures, often with his body bent almost double, and his hands pressed together upon his abdomen." Sometimes there is paralysis of some of the joints, especially those of the wrists and ankles.

TREATMENT.—This should consist mostly of the judicious use of cathartics, injections, opium, acids and calomel internally, and of liniments and fomentations externally.

The bowels should at first be moved with calomel containing opium. The dose may consist of ten or fifteen grains of the calomel with one or two grains of opium, which should be followed in two or three hours with Epsom salts, the senna compound, or some active physic. Two grains of opium in severe cases of this difficulty is no more of a dose than one grain would be in ordinary diseases. If other means fail to move the bowels, some of the preparations of croton oil should be given, and persevered in, and at the same time large quantities of warm water must be injected into the rectum, to assist in evacuating the bowels.

When it is desirable to allay irritation of the stomach and opium is rejected from it, starch and laudanum injections may be used for that purpose.

In prolonged cases of this disease, it has been the former practice to give repeated doses of calomel and opium, until the gums were affected. But this practice seems to be yielding to that of giving alum and opium, in the

quantities of twenty grains of alum and one of opium, every three hours. Some resort to this practice at first, while others wait until they have failed to cure by the use of calomel and opium. The alum is supposed to act chemically, and on the same principle water soured with sulphuric acid and combined with laudanum is taken for the same purpose and with the like effect. Diluted vinegar will also frequently afford relief.

Various other remedies are recommended, but which do not possess, in my opinion, any advantages over those advised in colic.

Paralyzed limbs must be blistered and rubbed with stimulating liniments. Much benefit may be had by supporting paralyzed joints in splints.

Julep of Alum.

Alum.....	Two Drachms.
Sulphuric Acid	Ten Drops.
Essence of Wintergreen	Six Drops.
Syrup of Lemon.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Water.....	Three fl. Ounces.
Mix. A tablespoonful every hour, in lead colic.	

Chloroform Paregoric.

Chloroform	One and a half fl. Ounces.
Tincture of Opium.....	One and a half fl. Ounces.
Tincture of Camphor	One and a half fl. Ounces.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia....	One and a half fl. Ounces.
Oil of Cinnamon.....	Three Drops.
Brandy	Two fl. Drachms.
Dose, half a teaspoonful, or less, in spasmotic affections of the stomach, cholera, &c.— <i>Dr. Henry Hartshorne.</i>	

Electuary of Jalap.

Powdered Jalap.....	Two Drachms.
Cream of Tartar.....	One and a half Ounces.
Powdered Ginger.....	One Scruple.
Molasses	Two and a half Ounces.
Mix. Dose, two drachms.— <i>Beasley.</i>	

Powders of Opium and Camphor.

Powdered Opium.....	Two Grains.
Powdered Camphor	Two Grains.
Powdered Sulphur.....	Half a Drachm.
Powdered Sugar.....	Half a Drachm.
Mix, and make four powders. One, every three hours, in lead colic— <i>Hildebrand.</i>	

Liniment of Belladonna, and Sulphuric Ether.

Extract of Belladonna	Two Scruples.
Sulphuric Ether.....	One fl. Drachm.
Infusion of Wild-Cherry Bark.....	Four fl. Ounces.
Mix. To be used as a friction to the abdomen, in painter's colic.	

Liniment of Chloroform, Aqua Ammonia and Sweet Oil.

Chloroform	One Ounce.
Aqua Ammonia.....	One Ounce.
Sweet Oil.....	Two Ounces.
Mix. As an application over the bowels, in lead colic.	

Pills of Calomel and Extract of Colocynth.

Calomel	Fifteen Grains.
Extract of Colocynth.....	Eighteen Grains.
Opium.....	Three Grains.
Oil of Peppermint.....	Twenty Drops.
Beat into a mass, and divide into nine pills. Three pills to be taken every four hours, until the bowels act freely.	

Physic of Blue Pill and Croton Oil.

Blue Pill Twenty Grains
Croton Oil Four Drops.
Mix, and make into four pills. Dose, for an adult, one pill every two hours, till it operates as physic.

CHOLERA.

This disease is usually preceded by a diarrhea of some hours or even days standing, before the more active symptoms present themselves; but sooner or later "the features become sharp and contracted, the look expresses terror and wildness, there is giddiness of the head, rigors and chilliness, sickness at the stomach followed by vomiting, griping pains in the bowels with frequent purging, the appearance of what is discharged, both by vomiting and stool, being very similar to rice-water; the pulse is small and low, becoming, after a few hours, intermitting; the eyes sink; there is great depression of the living powers; the skin and soft parts are wrinkled and shriveled; the nails of the fingers and toes put on a blueish or pearly appearance; the lips, face, neck, hands and feet, and soon afterwards the thighs, arms, and the whole surface of the body, assume a leaden blue, purple, or brown tint, according to the complexion of the individual, and varying in shade with the intensity of the attack; and severe spasms come on, beginning at the tops of the fingers and toes, but rapidly extending to the trunk of the body and limbs.

At length the skin becomes deadly cold and often damp, the tongue is flabby and chilled like a piece of dead flesh being sometimes moist and at others loaded with fur; the

respiration is quick, irregular, and imperfectly performed, the patient seems to struggle for breath, and often places his hand over his heart, as being apparently to him the chief seat of the disease. In general the secretion of urine is wholly suspended ; the vomiting and purging continue, however, with great violence ; and a state of syncope puts a period to the sufferings of the patient."

TREATMENT.—We have to regret that there is not a well established, uniform course of practice in this disease. Our best course will be, so far as possible to equalize the circulation, arrest the discharges from the bowels, and correct the condition of the liver.

We must remember that in the treatment of this disease the means used must be commensurate to the violence of the symptoms.

To restore the circulation to the surface, we must have recourse to bottles of hot water, and hot bricks, applied to the back and feet, stimulating frictions, mustard poultices, and blisters applied to the surface, especially over the stomach, and the feet should be bathed in hot water, containing pepper, or salt, while at the same time we make use internally of such article as ether, ammonia, Cayenne pepper, camphor, laudanum and brandy.

The vomiting and purging may be influenced, and sometimes restrained by the use of small repeated doses of calomel, opium, and sugar of lead, or blue pill with opium. The vegetable astringents may be used, either with opium or calomel. Ice, allowed to dissolve in the mouth, will sometimes assist in quieting the stomach. If there is an acid smell to what is vomited, lime water in milk will be a proper drink, and will aid in correcting the acidity of the stomach. Astringent injections may

also be used, to assist in quieting the bowels. Laudanum, in quantity from one-half to a teaspoonful, combined with starch or mucilage, may be used for this purpose.

To correct the action of the liver and bowels after the more violent symptoms have disappeared, a dose of rhubarb, or rhubarb and soda, sufficient to keep the bowels naturally active, should be given once or twice a-day. If there is a torpid condition of the liver, small doses of calomel given every four or six hours, for twenty-four hours, or a blue pill, containing five grains, taken at night and followed the next morning with a dose of rhubarb, sufficiently large to act on the bowels, will have a good influence in restoring the liver to its natural functions. Prostration must be managed the same as directed in typhus fever; and the directions for the management of diarrhea as a distinct disease, are applicable to the diarrhea attending cholera. All stimulants must be discontinued as soon as the surface gets warm and can maintain its natural heat without them.

A warm mustard bath may be used to restore the circulation to the surface, using at the same time internal stimulants, with a good prospect of success.

Great care must be taken with the diet, to avoid all irritating substances, and those articles alone allowed of a light nutritious nature and easy of digestion.

Mixture of Blue Ointment and Camphor.

Blue Ointment	Two Ounces.
Camphor.....	One Ounce.
Cayenne Pepper.....	One Ounce.
Mix. As a friction all over the surface in cholera.	

Asiatic Tincture for Cholera.

Opium.....	One Ounce.
Camphor.....	One Ounce.
Oil of Cloves.....	One fl. Ounce.
Capsicum.....	One Ounce.
Hoffmann's Anodyne.....	One Pint.
Macerate ten or twenty days and filter.	Dose, one half to a
teaspoonful every two or three hours, as occasion may require.	
It may be taken in sweetened water.— <i>Parrish Pharmacy.</i>	

The Sun Cholera Mixture.

Tincture of Opium.....	One Ounce.
Tincture of Cayenne Pepper (treble strength) ..	One Ounce.
Tincture of Rhubarb	One Ounce.
Essence of Peppermint (treble strength).....	One Ounce.
Spirit of Camphor.....	One Ounce.
Mix in a bottle; dose from five to thirty drops, to be repeated	
in every ten or fifteen minutes, if necessary, until relief is obtained.— <i>N. Y. Sun.</i>	

Lime Water.

Lime	Four Ounces.
Water.....	One Gallon.
Slake the lime with a little of the water, and add the remainder.	
Stir well, and let it stand for three hours.	
Keep in well-stopped bottles.	
Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls in the same quantity of milk.	
As an antacid, and to remove sickness of the stomach.	

Mixture of Nitric Acid and Opium.

Nitric Acid.....	Two fl. Scruples.
Opium.....	Two Grains.
Water.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Syrup of Cinnamon.....	Half a fl. Ounce.
Mix. A spoonful every hour, in barley water.	In dysentery,
cholera, &c.— <i>Ammon.</i>	

*** Pills of Acetate of Lead and Opium.**

Acetate of Lead,	One Scruple.
Opium	One Grain.
Conserve of Roses.....	Sufficient.
Mix, and make twelve pills. One every hour at first, then every two hours, in cholera.— <i>Graves.</i>	

Mixture of Camphor and Ether.

Camphor.....	One Scruple.
Sulphuric Ether.....	Two Drachms.
Dissolve and add	
Laudanum.....	Twenty Drops.
Cinnamon Water.....	Six Ounces.

Mix. A spoonful every three or four hours.—*Augustin.*

Sugar of Milk Draught.

Sugar of Milk.....	Half an Ounce.
Boiling Water	Two Pounds.
Lemon Juice.....	Sufficient.
Mix. Recommended in cholera , to appease the thirst.	

Ammon.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Frequent and violent vomiting and purging of bilious matter attended with pain and griping, and great prostration, constitute the symptoms of this disease. In violent attacks there may be suppression of the urine, thirst, weak pulse, and coldness of the surface.

“Cholera morbus is to be distinguished from diarrhea and dysentery by the matter which is discharged being pure bile, unmixed with blood or mucus, and with scarcely any admixture of feces. It may be distinguished from painter’s colic by the evacuation ; for in the latter, al-

though there is sometimes a considerable quantity of biliary matter thrown off by vomiting, yet the bowels remain obstinately costive."

TREATMENT.—If the vomiting and purging have not been sufficient to remove the substances from the stomach and bowels that cause the trouble, we should give a mild emetic; but if the contents of the stomach have been removed, we must endeavor to stop the vomiting by applying cloths wrung out in a warm decoction of poppy-heads, containing one-fourth part spirit of camphor, and mustard poultices, over the stomach, and by giving such mild drinks as a solution of gum Arabic, barley-water, flax-seed tea, toast water, or weak chicken tea, in small quantities frequently repeated. The mustard should be kept on till the surface is reddened, or till the vomiting ceases. Blisters may occasionally become necessary, when the mustard fails to accomplish its object.

It will frequently be necessary to resort to the use of mucilaginous injections, containing laudanum or opium, to allay irritation of the bowels.

When there is not much disturbance from bile, and the stomach has been freely evacuated, we will be able to control the vomiting and the action of the bowels with frequent but small doses of opium or laudanum; but if biliary difficulties are prominent, several small doses of calomel and opium may be given, and, if the stomach will retain it, they should be followed with some mild physic. Care must be taken not to stop the discharge too suddenly nor too permanently.

This disease sometimes becomes simply diarrhea, when it must be treated as directed in that disease.

Various preparations advised for cholera, cholera infan-

tum, diarrhea and dysentery, will be found useful in cholera morbus.

Mixture of Spirit of Camphor, Laudanum and Ammonia.

Spirit of Camphor	Half an Ounce.
Laudanum.....	One Ounce.
Aqua Ammonia.....	Half an Ounce.
Mix, and rub over the region of the stomach, frequently, to arrest vomiting.	

CHOLERA INFANTUM, OR, SUMMER COMPLAINT.

Infants are mostly subject to this difficulty during teething, and the summer months.

It usually comes on with thin light-colored stools, and is soon followed by pain in the stomach and bowels, restlessness, vomiting, purging, and prostration. The skin is hot but not uniformly so, one part being hot while another is cold. The tongue at first is moist and coated white.

Delirium, injected eyes, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, cold shrunken skin, dark dry tongue, dark offensive stools, and bloating of the bowels, are among the extreme symptoms.

If possible, the child should have plenty of pure fresh air, warm dry clothing, the bowels well protected with a flannel bandage, and a suitable diet. This alone would cure most all ordinary cases.

If the child is weaned the food should consist of such articles as arrowroot, tapioca, and sago water, and the mixture of milk and suet. The drinks must be taken

in small quantities. The child may be allowed to hold small pieces of ice, confined in muslin, in its mouth, till dissolved. It will be a useful means to allay irritation of the stomach.

If the child is not weaned it must be confined entirely to the breast, and care taken to see that the nurse is healthful.

A teaspoonful of the chalk mixture containing two, three or more drops of laudanum, according to the age of the child, will generally restrain the bowels; but if this fails to do it the quantity of laudanum must be increased and given every two or three hours. Paregoric is also a good remedy for this purpose.

When the vomiting is kept up from undigested food in the stomach, a light emetic of ipecac, or of chamomile tea, may be administered, to remove the offending cause; or should the bowels contain crudities which cause the continuance of diarrhea, they may be moved with the tincture or syrup of rhubarb.

If the disease is prolonged by bilious derangement, the mercury and chalk mixture should be given, at intervals of three or four hours, till four or six doses have been taken, after which the bowels ought to be moved by one of the preparations mentioned above.

Bloating of the bowels may be relieved by a few drops of spirit of turpentine, three or four times a-day in a little sweetened water, or on sugar.

Anodyne injections of starch, containing from five to ten drops of laudanum, will assist the other remedies in restraining the bowels.

Doctor Dewees especially recommends, for the purpose of quieting the stomach, a teaspoonful of clear strong

coffee, every fifteen minutes, and an injection of a gill of warm water, holding a teaspoonful of common salt in solution. If the vomiting is severe, the dose of coffee will have to be repeated.

Mustard poultices may be applied over the stomach, when there is great irritation, and obstinate vomiting; they may also be applied to the back of the neck when there is headache or stupor.

The gums must always be examined, and when found swelled and inflamed, freely lanced.

Mercury and Chalk Mixture.

Mercury.....	Three Ounces.
Prepared Chalk.....	Five Ounces.
Rub them together till all the globules disappear. The dose for a child is two or three grains every three or five hours; for an adult, ten to thirty grains two or three times a-day.	
	<i>Lond. Ph.</i>

Tincture of Rhubarb.

Bruised Rhubarb	Three Ounces.
Bruised Cardamon.....	Half an Ounce.
Diluted Alcohol.....	Two Pints.
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Dose, for an adult as physic, half to one ounce; for restraining the bowels, one to two teaspoonfuls; dose for a child one-quarter of the above quantity.

Infusion of Logwood.

Rasp'd Logwood.....	Half an Ounce.
Boiling Water.....	One Pint.
Infuse for two hours, and strain. A tablespoonful every two or three hours, in cholera and diarrhea in children.	

Syrup of Rhubarb.

Bruised Rhubarb..... Two Ounces.
 Boiling Water..... One Pint.
 Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain, then add
 Sugar..... Two Pounds,
 and make a syrup. The cathartic dose for a child is one or
 two teaspoonfuls.—*Ed. Ph.*

Syrup of Rhubarb and Senna.

Bruised Rhubarb..... One Ounce.
 Senna..... Two Ounces.
 Fennel Seed..... Two drachms.
 Bruised Cinnamon..... Two Drachms.
 Boiling Water..... Two and a half Pints.
 Macerate for twelve hours, strain, and add
 Sugar..... Three Pounds.
 Make syrup. Dose, the same as the syrup of rhubarb.

Ed. Ph., 1744.

SCROFULA.

This disease denotes a state of the system characterized by indolent glandular tumors.

SYMPTOMS.—At first there may be seen an enlargement of one or more glands, as in the neck, breast, or groins, which will increase in size and involve other glands, forming an irregular bunch or chain of tumors, unless arrested by proper treatment. These glands may become stationary at a particular stage and remain so for years, or until some new condition of the system is favorable to their developement; but if the glands are much inflamed, they will, most likely, go on to suppuration.

After the formation of matter, the tumors will generally open and discharge their contents, which may be of

different colors and thickness, sometimes dark and watery, and at others like curd.

Serofulous ulcers are frequently a long time in healing, and the sufferer, under their exhausting discharges, will become pale, weak, and emaciated; there will be pain in the bowels, irregular appetite; the nose and lips become inflamed and swelled; and the eyelids become thickened and discharge matter.

TREATMENT.—Our attention must first be directed to internal remedies, and afterwards to the tumors themselves. But before we can expect much benefit from other means, the patient must have pure fresh air, moderate exercise, good dry clothing, good substantial diet of easy digestion, and resort to cold bathing, or sea water bathing. The object of this is to invigorate the system generally, and prepare it for the reception of proper remedies for the cure of scrofula.

At the commencement of the disease, when inflammatory, the diet should consist of such articles as milk, arrowroot, sago, tapioca and rice; later in the disease, when the inflammatory symptoms have disappeared, and the system requires to be sustained, toasted bread and crackers, custards, puddings, beef tea and chicken broth will be necessary.

The circulation must be kept equalized, by the use of friction and liniments of a stimulating character, especially to the extremities.

In debility, an infusion of columbo, bitter orange peel, and chamomile flowers, separately, or in combination, will have a happy effect.

The iodide of potash, tincture of iodine, and the compound tincture of iodine, are among the most reliable rem-

edies in this complaint. Cod-liver oil is a more modern remedy in this disease, and it possesses great curative properties. The usual dose is a teaspoonful, three times a-day; but if the stomach will bear more than that quantity, it should be given. Whatever remedy is used, it must be persevered in for a long time.

When the tumors are inflamed and painful, leeches may be applied to them with benefit.

If the tumors are not inclined to suppurate, they may frequently be dispersed by the use of the mercurial, or the iodide of potash ointment; the volatile liniment, and a bread and milk poultice, saturated with a solution of common salt, are highly useful for the same purpose.

When we are satisfied that there will be a formation of matter in the tumors, we must apply to them warm poultices, changing them as often as they get cold, till matter is formed, when the swelling should be opened, and afterwards allowed to heal up under a poultice.

Pill of Iodide of Iron and Bromide of Sodium.

Iodide of Iron.....	One Drachm.
Bromide of Sodium.....	Half a Drachm.
Extract of Liquorice .	Sufficient.
Mix and form pills of two grains. One to three, morning and evening, in scrofula, &c.— <i>Wernick.</i>	

Iodine Lotion.

Iodine.....	One or Two Grains.
Alcohol	One fl. Drachm.
Water.....	One Pint.
Mix. To wash scrofulous ulcers.— <i>Fay.</i>	

Plaster of Mercury and Belladonna.

Mercurial Ointment.....	One Ounce.
Extract of Belladonna.....	Four Drachms.
Ammoniac	Six Drachms.
Hydrocyanic Acid	Thirty Drops.
Make mass with ammoniac and extract, with a little water;	
mix mercurial ointment and acid, and rub the whole together.	
Useful as an application to scirrhus and scrofulous tumors.	

Med. Chirurg. Pharm.

Ointment of Iodide of Mercury.

Iodide of Mercury.....	One Scruple.
Lard.....	One and a half Ounces.
Rub well together. In scrofulous swellings, indolent glandular	
tumors, &c.— <i>Soubeiran.</i>	

Cataplasm of Iodine.

Tincture of Iodine.....	Half a fl. Ounce.
Flaxseed Meal	One Ounce.
Oatmeal.....	Three Ounces.
Water.....	Sufficient.
Make a cataplasm. Used as an application to scrofulous tu-	
mors and goitre.— <i>Dunglison's N. Rem.</i>	

Mixture of Cod-Liver Oil.

Cod-Liver Oil.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Simple Syrup.....	One Ounce.
Sugar.....	Half an Ounce.
Peppermint water.....	Eight Ounces.
Mix. A tablespoonful three times a-day.	

Iodide of Potash and Sarsaparilla.

Iodide of Potash.....	One Drachm.
Decoction of Sarsaparilla	Two Pints.
Syrup of Orange Peel.....	Four fl. Ounces.
Mix. To be taken in glassfuls, during the day. <i>Magendie.</i>	

Iodide of Potash Ointment.

Iodide of Potash.....	One Drachm.
Boiling Water.....	One fl. Drachm.
Lard.....	One Ounce.
Dissolve the iodine in water, and mix the solution with the lard.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Compound Tincture of Iodine.

Iodine.....	Half an Ounce.
Iodide of Potash.....	One Ounce.
Alcohol	One Pint.
Mix, and form a tincture. Dose, five to fifteen drops, as may be required.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Sliced Sarsaparilla.....	Fifteen Ounces.
Boiling Water.....	One Gallon.
Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down to four pints, strain, and add	
Sugar.....	Fifteen Ounces,
and evaporate to proper consistence.	A tablespoonful.

*Ed. Ph.***HEMORRHOIDS, OR, PILES.**

"The piles consist of small tumors on the verge of the anus, which are sometimes separate, round, and prominent, but sometimes the tumor consists only of one tumid or varicose ring surrounding it. In some cases there is a discharge of blood from these tumors, particularly when the patient goes to stool, and then the disease is known by the name of bleeding piles; and in others there is no discharge, when it is called blind piles." There may be internal, or external, blind or bleeding piles.

SYMPTOMS.—A sense of heat, itching, pain, and a feeling of fullness about the fundament. The attack may last for several days, then disappear for a while to return again. There will soon be found small internal or external tumors, about the size of a common bullet, which will increase in size, others forming in their vicinity, together they will make a large bunch. The piles are not very painful, except they are inflamed, when the burning and itching will become distressing; the pain will extend to other parts, when the sufferer will try to get rest by constantly changing his position. There will be a frequent desire to go to stool, and the evacuation will be attended with much pain. Sometimes the internal piles will protrude, and when large and inflamed it will be with difficulty that they can be returned. After the tumors become large, irritable, and inflamed, they burst and bleed, discharging blood either with or without the evacuations.

TREATMENT.—That part of the treatment of piles which requires excision of the tumors, must be put into the hands of a surgeon.

In those cases arising from a full habit, a reduction of the system by a low diet and mild physic, will, generally, effect a cure. The object will be to insure one or two movements of the bowels each day. Castor oil, manna, sulphur, Epsom salts, magnesia, and Seidlitz powders, are particularly good for this purpose. In ordinary cases of piles, after the bowels have been evacuated each day, an injection of cold water should be thrown into the rectum.

All kinds of food and drinks of a binding nature must be avoided, and such only be used as possess relaxing properties. What exercise can be taken without fatigue or irritation will be of service.

When the parts are hot and inflamed, great relief may be had from bathing them with cold water, or a solution of sugar of lead.

Astringent ointments, both with and without opium, may be used to keep the parts in their natural place, when they are not inflamed, as compound ointments of galls, and belladonna, stramonium and the opium and tar ointment.

Should the bleeding be so great at any time as to endanger life, strong astringent injections of the infusion of galls, decoction of cranesbill, or a strong solution of sulphate of zinc should be used, and perfect rest enjoined.

Pile Ointment.

Powdered Alum	Four Seruples.
Simple Cerate.....	Four and a half Ounces.
Mix, and triturate well.	As an application to painful hemorrhoids.— <i>Taddei.</i>

Compound Ointment of Galls.

Powdered Galls.....	Two Drachms.
Powdered Opium.....	One Drachm.
Lard.....	One Ounce.
As an application to irritable piles, &c.— <i>Ed. Ph.</i>	

Physic of Sulphur and Cream of Tartar.

Sulphur	One Ounce.
Cream of Tartar	One Ounce.
Aniseed	One Ounce.
Powdered Liquorice.....	Two Drachms.
Pulverize fine, and mix well.	Dose, a tablespoonful mixed in molasses, at bed time.
In piles, costiveness and irregular bowels.— <i>Mrs. Rogers.</i>	

Ointment of Opium and Tar Ointment.

Powdered Opium.....	Two Drachms.
Tar Ointment.....	One Ounce.
Mix. As an application to hemorrhoids.— <i>Ellis.</i>	

Ointment of Laudanum and Spermaceti Ointment.

Laudanum	One Drachm.
Spermaceti Ointment	Two Ounces.
Mix. As an application, morning and evening, to painful hemorroids.— <i>Brera.</i>	

Stramonium Ointment.

Extract of Stramonium Leaves.....	One Drachm.
Lard.....	One Ounce.
Moisten the extract with a little water, and then rub it into the lard. Use as above.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Electuary of Senna and Sulphur.

Powdered Senna.....	One Ounce.
Sulphur	One Ounce.
Cream of Tartar.....	One Ounce.
Manna.....	Six Ounces.
Pulp of Tamarinds	Eight Ounces.
Syrup of Senna.....	Sufficient.
Mix. Said to be useful in piles. Dose, two to three drachms.	

*Swediaur.***Charcoal Suppository.**

Cork Charcoal	One Drachm.
Wax.....	One Drachm.
Fresh Butter.....	Two Drachms.
Mix. As a suppository in hemorrhoids.— <i>Spielmann.</i>	

Injection of Morphine.

Morphine	Two Grains.
Almond Oil.....	Two Ounces.
Mix. As an injection in painful piles.	

Compound Ointment of Belladonna.

Extract of Belladonna.....	One Drachm.
Cut Saffron	One Scruple.
Camphor.....	Two Scruples.
Goulard's Extract	Six Drachms.
Mix.	As an application to painful hemorrhoids.

CONSTIPATION.

The bowels are said to be costive when they do not pass off their contents as often as once in twenty-four hours, or in as large quantity as when in a healthy condition. The contents of the bowels are usually in hard dry lumps, and passed with much pain and difficulty, and with great effort at straining. There is an oppressed feeling at the fundament, with a frequent desire to go to stool without being able to evacuate the bowels. Rumbling of wind in, and distention of the bowels, and sickness and vomiting, are common. The passages are of different colors, denoting the condition of the liver, and they are occasionally found covered with slime or blood.

TREATMENT.—Cathartics, adapted to the peculiarities of the case, are necessary to the cure of this disease. In mild cases, such ones as castor oil, Epsom salts, magnesia, and the compound infusion of senna, will answer the purpose, assisted by mild injections. When costiveness arises from a torpid condition of the liver, a full dose of calomel, and, if necessary, its operation assisted by one of the above cathartics, will be of great service. A grain of opium, given soon after the cathartic, will sometimes relax the spasm of the bowels, when the physic will operate. Occasionally, some of the more powerful medicines will be required to act on the bowels. Some of the

combinations of croton oil, particularly with blue pill, will be well suited to this condition of things. Whenever the stomach will not retain medicine, injections must be used. Large quantities of warm water, or flaxseed tea, may be injected into the rectum and retained by pressing a folded towel on the fundament.

"The application of cloths, wet with ice water, to the abdomen, and the frequent use of ice water internally, persevered in for days if necessary, is an old remedy, which is said to have proved very effectual."

Costiveness of long standing must be managed with cathartics, injections, cold bathing and suppositories. The suppositories may be made of small, round, cone-shaped pieces of molasses candy, or hard soap, about an inch in length. One of them should be introduced into the rectum, the large end first, every morning, and allowed to remain till it is brought away by stool.

Much may be done to cure, or mitigate the symptoms of this disease, by going to stool at the same hour each day, and by a judicious choice of food; ripe fruits, coarse brown bread, and such articles as have a tendency to increase the action of the bowels, alone should be eaten.

It will sometimes be necessary to remove the impacted feces from the rectum, with a spoon handle, or some other proper instrument.

Charcoal Electuary.

Powdered Charcoal.....	One Drachm.
Carbonate of Soda	One Drachm.
Electuary of Senna	Two Ounces.
Mix. Two or three teaspoonfuls a-day, in obstinate constipation.— <i>Radius.</i>	

Powder of Sulphur, Cream of Tartar and Fennel Seed.

Sulphur	Two Drachms.
Cream of Tartar.....	Six Drachms.
Powdered Fennel Seed	One Drachm.
Powdered Sugar.....	Half an Ounce.

Mix. In colic and obstinate constipation.

Pills of Aloes, Assafetida and Soap.

Powdered Aloes	Half an Ounce.
Powdered Assafetida	Half an Ounce.
Soap	Half an Ounce.
Beat with water to form a mass ; divide into one hundred and eighty pills. Dose, two to five.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Useful in costiveness with flatulence.

Dinner Pills, or Lady Webster's Pilis.

Aloes	Six Drachms.
Mastich	Two Drachms.
Red Roses.....	Two Drachms.
Syrup of Wormwood.....	Sufficient.
Beat into a mass, and divide into three-grain pills. Dose, two pills, as a laxative, in costiveness. Common syrup may be used in place of the syrup of wormwood.	

Pills of Aloes, Rhubarb, Soda and Soap.

Aloes	Half a Drachm.
Rhubarb	Half a Drachm.
Soda.....	Half a Drachm.
Soap	Sufficient.
Form mass. Beat into twenty-five pills. Three or four, occasionally, in dyspepsia with costiveness.	

Suppository of Sulphate of Soda, Soap and Honey.

Sulphate of Soda	Half an Ounce.
Soap.....	Half an Ounce.
Honey	Sufficient.
Mix, and make four suppositories.	

Pills of Blue Pill, Calomel and Croton Oil.

Blue Pill	One Drachm.
Calomel.....	One Drachm.
Croton Oil.....	Twenty Drops.
Mix, and make thirty pills. One to three pills in obstinate costiveness.	

Whytt's Pills.

Chloride of Iron	Half a Drachm.
Aloes.....	Half a Drachm.
Extract of Horehound	Half a Drachm.
Assafetida.....	One and a half Drachms.
Form a mass. Divide into two-grain pills. Dose, from four to five, three times a-day, in hysteria with costiveness.	

Injection of Venice Turpentine and Yolk of Egg.

Venice Turpentine.....	Half a fl. Ounce.
Yolk of Egg.....	One.
Infusion of Flaxseed.....	Ten fl. Ounces.
Rapeseed Oil	One fl. Ounce.
Mix. In colic, and obstinate constipation.— <i>Ph. Noscom. Ed.</i>	

There are three kinds of worms that infest the bowels, viz: the round, the pin worm and the tape worm.

SYMPTOMS.—Irregular appetite, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting; pain in the bowels, and a frequent desire to go to stool; grinding of the teeth, and starting suddenly when asleep; itching of the nose and anus; dilatation of the pupils, and squinting of the eyes; tumefaction of the bowels, offensive breath, and convulsions. There is also a peculiar whiteness about the nose and mouth, and red cheeks.

TREATMENT.—The object to be obtained is to destroy and expel the worms. A great number of medicines are used for this purpose. Among children calomel is counted the best. It may be given in several small doses, or in one large dose, and afterwards followed with castor oil. Pinkroot and senna is a valuable combination to destroy and expel worms. Wormseed, tansy, wormwood, and the bitter preparations generally, are successfully used.

Pin worms can usually be destroyed by the use of injections. The oil of turpentine, and the bitter infusions taken to destroy worms, may be used as injections; they should be used once or twice a-day, and repeated, as long as there are worms to be destroyed.

The tape worm is the most difficult to destroy of any. Portions of it may be discharged for years, and still sufficient of it be left to reproduce itself. Before we give medicines for its expulsion, the patient should be kept on a spare diet for one or two days. Oil of turpentine, is, perhaps, the best remedy to expel tape worm. It may be given in doses, from one-half to one ounce, in castor oil, and if it does not operate within two hours, it should be followed with more oil, or with salts, or magnesia. One or two drachms of the oil, in as much water, taken morning and night, for several days, and a teaspoonful of castor oil at noon, has frequently effectually destroyed the worm. Koosso, is a remedy very highly recommended, and where its use has come under my observation, it has been successful. Half an ounce of the powdered flowers may be mixed with half a pint of warm water, and divided into three portions, and one of them taken every half hour. They may be taken from nine to eleven, in the

morning, the patient having gone without his breakfast. If it does not act on the bowels, within three hours after it has been taken, an active purge should be given.

Two ounces of pumpkin seeds, beaten into a paste and taken in the morning, fasting, and in two hours after followed with a dose of castor oil, has caused the discharge of a large portion of the worm.

Infusion of Pinkroot.

Pinkroot	Half an Ounce.
Boiling Water	One Pint.

Let it stand for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. Dose from one-half to one ounce, night and morning, for children, and followed with castor oil.

Infusion of Tansy.

Fresh Tansy	One Ounce.
Boiling Water	One Pint.

Infuse, and strain. Used internally, and as an injection against pin worms.—*Nieman.*

Infusion of Senna and Pinkroot.

Pinkroot	Half an Ounce.
Senna.....	Two Drachms.
Boiling Water	One Pint.

Macerate for two hours, and strain. Dose, a spoonful every hour till it purges.

Powder of Pinkroot and Calomel.

Powdered Pinkroot.....	Ten Grains.
Calomel.....	Four Grains.

Mix. To be taken two mornings in succession; and on the afternoon of the second day, followed by a purgative. For children above four years of age.—*Ellis.*

Powder of Santonine.

Santonine	Two Grains.
Sugar.....	Two Grains.
Mix. To be taken on bread and butter, and in two hours followed with mild physic. For a child two years old. A grown person may take eight or ten grains.	

Mixture of Wormseed Oil, Castor Oil and Oil of Anise.

Oil of Wormseed.....	One and a half fl. Drachms.
Castor Oil	Three fl. Ounces.
Oil of Aniseed.....	Ten Drops.
Mix, and add .	
Syrup of Rhubarb.....	One fl. Ounce.
Syrup of Senna.....	One fl. Ounce.
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful, night and morning, to a child two years old.— <i>Am. Jour. Pharmacy.</i>	

Electuary of Cowhage.

Cowhage	Two Scruples.
Syrup	Half an Ounce.
Mix. A teaspoonful every morning, fasting, for three days, to be followed by a dose of castor oil ; in case of round worm.	

*Correa.***Mixture of Castor Oil and Ether.**

Castor Oil.....	One Ounce.
Sulphuric Ether.....	Two Drachms.
Mix. A spoonful every two hours, advised as an anthelmintic in case of tape worm.— <i>Radius.</i>	

Powders of Male Fern, Gamboge, Calomel and Seammony.

Male Fern	One Ounce.
Gamboge.....	Fourteen Grains.
Calomel	Fourteen Grains.
Seammony	Eighteen Grains.
Mix, and divide into three powders. In tape worm.	

Cadet.

Tincture of Tansy, Wormwood and Rhubarb.

Tansy	One Ounce.
Wormwood.....	Three Ounces.
Rhubarb.....	Three Ounces.
Sherry Wine.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Diluted Alcohol	Twenty fl. Ounces.
Digest for eight days and filter. Dose, one to two fl. drachms, two or three times a day, as a vermifuge.— <i>Van Mons.</i>	

SEC. II.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

CATARRH.

This name is given to an inflammation of the lining membrane of the air passages, and is treated of under the heads of inflammation of the nostrils, inflammation of the larynx, and inflammation of the bronchial tubes. When it is attended with fever, it is usually called catarrhal fever. In the treatment of catarrh, it must be borne in mind, that most of the remedies advised for one location, are applicable to all.

INFLUENZA.

We mean by influenza, a severe form of catarrh, occurring epidemically. The words catarrh, influenza and cold are used to convey nearly the same idea.

INFLAMMATION OF THE NOSTRILS.

SYMPTOMS.—Dryness and tickling, soon followed by the discharge of a thin irritating fluid, that inflames the passages, and irritates the parts with which it comes in

contact. As the inflammation extends, the eyes become suffused, and the nose and face swelled.

TREATMENT.—Confinement to a dry, warm atmosphere, a vegetable diet, warm clothing, bathing the feet in salt or mustard water, warm herb tea, and a Dover's powder at night, in general, will be all the means required to treat this disease successfully.

Iron, iodine, and cod-liver oil, are good remedies in cases of long standing, especially, when connected with a scrofulous habit.

Injections of a weak solution of white vitriol, breathing through the nostrils the fumes of a mixture of vinegar and Hoffmann's anodyne, inhalation of chloroform, snuffing of powdered aloes, cubeb, and gum Arabic, and injecting into the nostrils, oil, mucilage, and infusions containing opium in some form, are remedies much advised. The inflammation may occasionally be so violent and extensive as to require bleeding to arrest it.

Solution of Sulphate of Zinc.

Sulphate of Zinc.....	One Grain.
Water.....	One Ounce.
Inject into the nostrils several times a-day, in catarrh.	

Mixture of Spermaceti and Paregoric.

Spermaceti.....	Two Drachms.
Paregoric.....	Half a fl. Ounce.
Sweet Spirit of Nitre.....	Half a fl. Ounce.
Water.....	Half a Pint.

Mix the spermaceti with the yolk of one egg, then add the water, paregoric, and nitre, gradually. A teaspoonful, several times a-day. In catarrh.

Gum Lozenges.

Gum Arabic.....	Four Ounces.
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Starch	One Ounce.
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Sugar	One Pound.
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Pulverize, mix, and form a consistent paste with sufficient water to form lozenges of convenient size. A convenient article to allay irritation of the throat in catarrh.—*Ed. Ph.*

Mixture of Oil of Almonds and Gum Arabic.

Oil of Almonds.....	One Ounce.
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Gum Arabic.....	Half an Ounce.
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White Sugar.....	Half an Ounce.
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Water.....	Eight fl. Ounces.
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Make an emulsion. Dose, a teaspoonful.—*Radius.*

Marsh Mallow Paste.

Marsh Mallow Root.....	Three Parts.
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Wheat Flour.....	Three Parts.
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White Sugar.....	Six Parts.
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Mucilage of Gum Arabic	Two Parts.
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Mix, and form a paste. To allay irritation of the throat.

Beral.

Pills of Tartar Emetic and Opium.

Tartar Emetic.....	One and a half Grains.
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Opium.....	One and a half Grains.
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Powdered Tragacanth	Sufficient.
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Conserve of Roses.....	Sufficient.
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Mix, and make twenty-four pills. Two, night and morning, in chronic pulmonary catarrh.—*Parrish.*

Infusion of Red Poppies.

Red Poppy Petals.....	One Drachm.
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Boiling water.....	One Pint.
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Infuse and strain. To be freely taken in catarrhal affections.

Cottreau.

Mixture of Benzoic Acid, Sulphur and Ipecac.

Benzoic Acid.....	One Scruple.
Sulphur.....	One Scruple.
Ipecac.....	Six Grains.
Honey	Six Ounces.
Syrup of Seneka.....	One Ounce.
Syrup of Squill.....	One Ounce.
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful, three or four times a-day. In the chronic catarrh of elderly people.— <i>St. Marie.</i>	

Powder of Spermaceti and Potash.

Spermaceti.....	Two Drachms.
Nitrate of Potash.....	One Drachm.
Orris Root.....	One Ounce.
Sugar.....	One Ounce.
Powder well and mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, in catarrh.— <i>Radius.</i>	

INFLAMMATION OF THE LARYNX, OR VOICE APPARATUS.

This is an inflammation of the lining membrane of that organ which connects the windpipe with the external passages, known as the voice apparatus.

SYMPTOMS.—Hoarseness, cough and difficult breathing. The cough at first is dry, but there is soon a thin acrid discharge accompanying it, which, as the inflammation progresses, becomes mild in character, and of a yellow color. Instances have been known where the parts have become so swelled, and so affected by spasm, as to cause suffocation and death.

TREATMENT.—When the inflammation is violent, it will be the safest course to take blood from the arm at first, and afterwards from the neck with leeches. In ordinary cases leeches will answer alone. It will be of ser-

vice to apply fomentations to the throat after the leeches have been removed. After the bleeding, an active purge should be given, and the bowels kept open daily afterwards. Should there be fever, small doses of a solution of tartar emetic may be given every four hours, and the patient kept on a low diet. In protracted cases, give small doses of calomel every six hours, till the gums are slightly affected.

Counter irritation, over the affected part, is often of the highest importance, and may be produced by the use of croton oil, or tartar emetic ointment. Blisters, also, may be used after the inflammatory action has mostly subsided.

In cases which threaten to become immediately fatal from suffocation, the upper part of the larynx should be examined, and if found enlarged from an accumulation of water, the membrane holding it must be punctured; and if found enlarged in consequence of active inflammation, the part should be scarified, or touched with the nitrate of silver; this can best be done with the stick. Life may often be saved, when the patient is suffocating, by opening the windpipe so that the patient may breathe through the passage, thus formed, till the swelling of the larynx is reduced.

"It is only of late that this fatal variety of sore-throat has attracted the notice of practitioners, having commonly been confounded with croup. In many cases there may, indeed, arise some difficulty of forming a just diagnosis; but the following peculiarities will greatly assist us.

In inflammation of the larynx the symptoms are, an uneasy sensation in the larynx, difficult and painful swallowing, more or less swelling of the fauces, great and in-

creasing difficulty of breathing, at times threatening suffocation, the voice being extremely hoarse, or reduced to a scarcely audible whisper, attended by inflammatory fever. In croup there is a difficulty of respiration, without any swelling of the fauces, or painful swallowing, the expirations, especially in coughing, are very shrill, but the fever in this is also inflammatory.

The disease here spoken of differs in its nature rather than in its seat, from that last described. It is essential to true croup that there should be a pseudo-membranous formation on the surface of some part of the air passages. That the larynx is implicated as well as the trachea and bronchi, in croup, is highly probable; this is to be inferred, both from the character of the cough, and from that of the respiration."

Plaster of Croton Oil.

Lead Plaster .....	..... Four Parts.
Melt, and when nearly cold add	
Croton Oil.....	One Part.
Spread on linen, for an adhesive and irritating plaster.	

Bouchardat.

BRONCHITIS.

Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, which reach from the lower part of the windpipe into the lungs. The inflammation is very apt to extend and involve other parts.

SYMPTOMS.—In the mild form of the disease the symptoms are the same as a common cold, uneasiness about

the breast, with some pain, tickling, hoarseness and cough. At the commencement of the disease the cough is dry, but as it progresses there will be an expectoration of clear, tough, watery mucus, now and then containing lumps of yellow or green matter. These symptoms are occasionally aggravated and attended with severe pains, sore-throat, difficult breathing, chills and fever.

TREATMENT.—Mild cases may be cured by confining the patient to the house in cold, damp weather, low diet, mucilaginous drinks, and mild evacuants. If there is great febrile excitement, the cups or leeches must be applied directly over the seat of pain, and the operation repeated several times in as many days, if necessary. It is but seldom that bleeding from the arm will be required. After the cups or leeches have been used, we must commence with the use of small doses of the solution of tartar emetic every three or four hours for an adult, and a teaspoonful of the syrup of ipecac for children.

Counter irritation with croton oil, tartar emetic, mustard or a blister, over the upper part of the breast, after the active inflammatory stage of the disease has passed, will be useful and often necessary. Mercurial or iodide of potash ointment, applied to the chest, is often of much service in cases of long standing, in scrofulous habits. Dover's powder, for the purpose of quieting irritation and inducing perspiration, is a most valuable remedy in this complaint.

In the later stages of the disease, after the inflammatory and fever symptoms have ceased, the more stimulating expectorants may be required, as preparations of blood-root, seneka, Indian turnip, ammoniac, and myrrh, for grown persons; and syrup of squill, syrup of ipecac, com-

pound syrup of squill, wine of antimony, and hive syrup, for children.

Infusion of Bloodroot.

Bruised Bloodroot	Half an Ounce.
Boiling Water	One Pint.
Infuse for two hours.	Dose, half to one fl. ounce.

Indian Turnip Emulsion.

Dried Indian Turnip	One Drachm.
Simple Syrup.....	One Ounce.
Mix. A teaspoonful every three or four hours, as an expectorant.	

Emulsion with Seneka.

Bruised Seneka.....	Half an Ounce.
Water	Nine fl. Ounces.
Boil down one-third, strain and add	
Camphor	One Scruple.
Gum Arabic.....	Two Drachms.
Make an emulsion, and add	
Compound Tincture of Ammonia.....	Two fl. Drachms.
A tablespoonful, every two hours as a stimulating expectorant.	

Phæbus.

Mixture of Ammoniac, Squill and Paregoric.

Ammoniac	One Drachm
Water	Four fl. Ounces.
Make a mixture and add	
Syrup of Squill	One fl. Ounce.
Paregoric Elixir.....	Half a fl. Ounce.
Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours, as a stimulating expectorant.	

Pills of Myrrh and Squill.

Myrrh	One and a half Drachms.
Dried Squill	Half a Drachm.
Extract of Henbane	Two Scruples.
Water.....	Sufficient.
Rub into a mass, and form thirty pills.	Two, night and morning.
In catarrh and phthisis.— <i>Paris.</i>	

Linctus with Opium.

Opium	One Grain
Extract of Peruvian Bark	Four Grains.
Camphor	Six Grains.
Sugar	One Drachm.
Syrup	Four Ounces.
Mix.	In bronchitis, when the cough is violent.
	Dose, a tablespoonful.

Coxe's Hive Syrup.

Squill	Four Ounces.
Bruised Seneka	Four Ounces.
Tartar Emetic	Forty-eight Grains.
Alcohol	Half a Pint.
Water.....	Sufficient.
Sugar.....	Three and a half Pounds.
Mix the alcohol with two pints of the water, and macerate the squill and seneka in the mixture for twenty-four hours. Put the whole into a displacement apparatus, and add as much wa-	ter as may be necessary to obtain three pints of filtered liquor.
Boil this a few minutes, evaporate* and strain; then add the sugar, and evaporate to three pints; lastly, dissolve the tartar emetic in the syrup, whilst hot.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Dose for an adult as an expectorant, one-half to a teaspoonful; for children as an expectorant, five to ten drops; as an emetic, half a teaspoonful every ten minutes, till it operates.

Syrup of Squill.

Vinegar of Squill One Pint.
Refined Sugar Two Pounds.
Add the sugar to the vinegar of squill, dissolve with the aid of heat, remove any scum which may form, and strain the solution while hot. Dose, a teaspoonful, as an expectorant.

Dub. Ph.

CROUP.

Croup is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the windpipe and larynx, attended with a membranous formation and sometimes with spasm of an extremely dangerous character.

SYMPTOMS.—The same as those of a cold, or catarrh, attended with difficult breathing, hoarse voice and a characteristic cough, called croupy, and a peculiar shrill noise in breathing. There is usually great distress and anxiety manifested by the sufferer. Early in the attack the cough may be dry, but after a while there will be an expectoration of mucus, or of mucus streaked with blood. At this stage the patient has much difficulty in dislodging the mucus from the passages; and there is great apprehension and danger of suffocation, and sometimes there are convulsions. In some cases the skin becomes cold, the pulse weak, and from imperfect circulation the face purple, and the whole system relaxed and prostrated.

TREATMENT.—Unlike many other diseases, we cannot say with this, that in mild cases simple remedies will answer the purpose. The disease is very insidious, and those cases which appear mild at their commencement, are often the most severe and fatal in the end. It is almost a

certain rule that those cases which at first attract the least attention require the most.

"In every case of croup," says Dr. Craigie, "it is important to administer an emetic at the commencement of the symptoms, with the view both of abating the inflammation and counteracting its effects, and also preventing or arresting the secretion of the plastic fluid."

"The most convenient medicine for this purpose is from ten to twenty grains of ipecac with half a grain or a grain of tartar emetic. Afterwards, and during the whole course of the disease, unless at the periods when cathartic medicine is given, it is proper to exhibit tartar emetic in nauseating doses, both with a view of abating inflammation and facilitating expectoration. From a teaspoonful to half an ounce of a solution containing one grain in each ounce of water should be given every hour.

As vomiting promotes the expulsion of the matters with which the windpipe and lungs are clogged, it will be useful to produce it once or twice in the course of the twenty-four hours, or, in urgent cases, more frequently, by an increase of the dose of the solution here spoken of, while at other times the quantity should be such as to keep down the pulse without producing too great and permanent depression." Hive syrup, syrup of ipecac, wine of ipecac and antimonial wine are excellent remedies to induce nausea, and, in frequently repeated doses, vomiting.

The bowels should be kept regular by the use of active purgatives. Calomel is regarded as the best of any to reduce inflammatory action. It may be taken alone or combined with jalap or rhubarb.

Soft poultices applied to the throat, and counter irri-

tation to the chest are, at times, useful remedies. The warm bath may be resorted to in extreme cases, especially for the purpose of reducing spasm.

What is known as false croup, is a cause of much anxiety. It seldom requires more than a cloth wet with cold water, applied to the throat, and changed occasionally, and a few doses of hive syrup.

Compound Syrup of Squill.

Bruised Squill.....	Four Ounces.
Bruised Seneka	Four Ounces.
Tartar Emetic	Forty-eight Grains.
Water.....	Four Pints.
Sugar.....	Three and a half Pounds.

Pour the water on the squill and seneka, boil to one-half, strain, and add the sugar; evaporate to three pints, and, whilst hot, add the tartar emetic. Dose, one-half to a teaspoonful.

U. S. Ph.

Mixture of Oxymel of Squill and Valerian.

Powdered Valerian	Two Drachms.
Oxymel of Squill.....	One fl. Ounce.
Laudanum.....	Twenty Drops.
Water.....	One fl. Ounce.

Mix. A teaspoonful, every hour, after an emetic, in croup.

Kimbel.

Emetic of Alum.

Powdered Alum	Half an Ounce.
Water.....	Half an Ounce.
Honey.....	Sufficient.

Mix. Dose, two teaspoonfuls every ten minutes till it vomits. An active emetic for children. In croup.

Mixture of Seneka and Ipecac.

Infusion of Seneka.....Four fl. Ounces.
 Syrup of Ipecac.....One fl. Ounce.
 Oxymel of Squill.....Three fl. Drachms.
 Tartar Emetic.....One and a half Grains.
 Mix. A tablespoonful every quarter of an hour, till vomiting
 is produced. In croup.—*Jadelot.*

Physic of Calomel and Jalap.

Calomel.....Three Grains.
 JalapEight Grains.
 Mix, and take for a purge. A brisk physic for children.

Physic of Calomel and Rhubarb.

CalomelTwo Grains.
 RhubarbSix Grains.
 Mix. A mild physic for children.

Ointment of Carbonate of Ammonia.

Carbonate of AmmoniaOne Part.
 Simple CerateEight Parts.
 Mix. Use in friction to the throat in croup.—*Foy.*

HOOPING-COUGH.

This is a contagious disease, mostly confined to children, consisting of a convulsive cough, the fits of which generally terminate in vomiting or expectoration.

SYMPTOMS.—The first symptoms are usually much like those of a common cold, irritation of the eyes, nose, throat, and a dry cough which comes on in fits; after a week or two the cough becomes fully spasmodic and has a peculiar sound, which, from its resemblance to the word whoop, has originated its name. During the coughing fit the face

becomes swelled, dark-colored, and occasionally blood is discharged from the nose and mouth. There is but little thrown up but frothy mucus, except when the fit ends in vomiting. The fits of coughing are more frequent during the day than night; and they are apt to be the most severe in the evening.

The termination of hooping-cough may take place in a few weeks, or from bad management it may not in several months; and it will frequently return with violence, after having had the appearance of being cured.

TREATMENT.—A mild cathartic may be given to move the bowels; and after its operation, should there be fever, hot skin, and quick pulse, a teaspoonful of a weak solution of tartar emetic, or half a teaspoonful of syrup of ipecac, may be given to a child every three or four hours.

Our attention must be called to the modification of the spasmodic symptoms, the remedies for which are very numerous, and have at different times been successful.

Mixture of Assafetida and Syrup.

Assafetida	Thirty-two Grains.
Syrup	Three Ounces.
Make an emulsion. Dose for a child two years old, a teaspoonful every two or three hours. Garlicks are sometimes substituted for the assafetida. In hooping-cough.	

Mixture of Alum and Ginger.

Alum	One Ounce.
Syrup of Ginger.....	One Ounce.
Syrup of Gum Arabic	One Ounce.
Water	One Ounce.
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every six hours to a child over a year of age.— <i>Meigs.</i>	

Mixture of Potash and Cochineal.

Carbonate of Potash	One Scruple.
Powdered Cochineal.....	Half a Scruple.
Sugar	One Drachm.
Water	Four fl. Ounces.
Make a mixture. Dose, for children, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.— <i>Ellis.</i>	

Pills of Myrrh and Zinc.

Sulphate of Zinc.....	Ten Grains.
Powdered Myrrh.....	One and a half Drachms.
Conserve of Roses.....	Sufficient.
Mix and form twenty pills. Two, twice a-day, in hooping-cough.— <i>Parrish.</i>	

Fumigating Powder.

Powdered Olibanum.....	One Pound.
Powdered Benzoin	Four Ounces.
Powdered Storax.....	Four Ounces.
Powdered Dried Roses.....	Three Ounces.
Powdered Lavender Flowers	Three Ounces.
Mix. A small quantity to be thrown on hot coals, to raise a smoke; to be inhaled in hooping-cough.— <i>Dohrn.</i>	

Liniment of Oil of Amber and Cloves.

Oil of Amber	Half an Ounce.
Oil of Cloves	Half an Ounce.
Oil of Olives	One Ounce.
Oil of Origanum	One Ounce.
Mix. Rub between the shoulders, and up and down the spine, in hooping-cough.	

Solution of Sulphate of Zinc and Quinine.

Sulphate of Zinc.....	One Grain.
Quinine	Ten Grains.
Water	One Ounce.
Mix, and give a teaspoonful two or three times a-day.	

Plaster of Opium and Camphor.

Powdered Opium..... One Drachm.
Powdered Camphor One Drachm.
Powdered Soap One Drachm.
Laudanum Sufficient,
to make a plaster. Apply to the back and chest. In hooping-
cough, hiccough and asthma.—*Ellis.* •

ASTHMA.

Asthma consists of a spasmodic affection of the lungs, which comes on by fits, and is attended with frequent, difficult, and short respiration, together with a wheezing noise, tightness across the chest and a cough. The attacks commonly occur towards morning. The patient is awakened suddenly, has difficult breathing, attended with great anxiety and a feeling of suffocation ; “the respiration is wheezing, interrupted, and laborious ; the shoulders are raised, the elbows directed backwards, and every effort made to enlarge the chest. The countenance, which was at first pale and anxious, becomes, especially in plethoric habits, suffused or bloated, and covered with perspiration. A considerable quantity of pale urine is voided at the commencement, or previous to the accession of the paroxysm ; and the lower extremities are usually cold. The pulse is generally quick, weak, and irregular. During the fit the patient has commonly an intuitive desire for cool air. When the fit has continued from half an hour to one, two, three, or even four hours, some degree of cough and expectoration comes on, which relieves the patient ; and, after a brief period, his respiration, pulse and feelings assume their natural state.” These fits may

return for several nights, until finally they go off entirely; they are liable to return again any time from two months to several years.

TREATMENT.—Our object must be to prevent the attack from coming on if we can, if not to shorten it as much as possible. Emetics, in full doses, stand deservedly high in the treatment of this disease. After the stomach has been evacuated of its contents, it should be kept nauseated with some of the preparations containing tartar emetic or ipecac.

A cupful of strong coffee, taken every hour, the smoking of tobacco and stramonium leaves, opium, castor, galbanum, camphor, assafetida, ether, chloroform, and musk, are at different times useful remedies.

Pills of Stramonium and Soap.

Extract of Stramonium	One Drachm.
Soap	Two Drachms.
Powdered Gum Arabic	One Scruple.
Powdered Liquorice	Two Scruples.
Mucilage of Tragacanth.....	Sufficient.
Make mass, and divide into sixty pills.	One, night and morning, in asthma.— <i>Halford.</i>

Assafetida Mixture.

Assafetida.....	Two Drachms.
Sugar	Four Ounces.
Water	Half a Pint.
Hoffmann's Anodyne	Half a Drachm.
Rub the assafetida, sugar and water together, adding the water gradually, and make an emulsion, then add the anodyne.	
Dose, a teaspoonful, in asthma.	

Mixture of Galbanum and Vinegar of Squill.

Galbanum	Two Drachms.
Vinegar of Squill	Two fl. Ounces.
Spirit of Mindererus	Two fl. Drachms.
Nitric Ether	One fl. Drachm.
Syrup of Gum Arabic.....	One fl. Ounce.
Mix. A spoonful every three or four hours.	

Pills of Musk, Castor and Camphor.

Musk.....	Twelve Grains.
Castor	Twenty-four Grains.
Camphor.....	Ten Grains.
Assafetida	Thirty Grains.
Tincture of Valerian.....	Sufficient.
Make twenty-four pills. Four, three times a-day, in nervous complaints, as hooping-cough and asthma.	

Elixir Paregoric, or Asthmatic Elixir.

Opium	One Drachm.
Brandy	Two Pints.
Camphor.....	One Drachm.
Flowers of Benzoin.....	Half a Drachm.
Mix, and let it stand a week or ten days, and strain. Dose, a teaspoonful. An old and excellent medicine in asthma.	

Pills of Ipecac and Foxglove.

Powdered Ipecac.....	One Drachm.
Powdered Foxglove	One Drachm.
Powdered Opium	Ten Grains.
Molasses	Sufficient.
Mix. Make into one hundred and twenty pills. One every three hours in spasmodic asthma.	

Infusion of Skunk Cabbage Root.

Skunk Cabbage Root.....	One Ounce.
Boiling Water	One Pint.

Infuse in a covered vessel for an hour, and strain. Dose, one to two ounces.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

This difficulty is also known by the names of pneumonia, and peripneumonia, and it denotes difficult breathing, dull heavy pains in the chest, a cough, quick full pulse, high colored urine, headache and fever. The tongue is generally moist and coated white, but in some instances it is coated yellow, and it may be dry and red. The cough is usually dry, with an expectoration of blood or of dark tough mucus and blood. The blood, after standing a short time, presents a buffy and cupped appearance. "The flush on the face has a dark hue, often circumscribed and confined to the cheek, according to some observers, on the side of the disease."

TREATMENT.—In cases of a full habit, and of an active inflammatory character, bleeding from the arm is our most reliable remedy, and it should be resorted to at the commencement of the disease, and, if necessary to subdue the inflammation, the operation must be repeated the same or the next day. In less violent cases, the abstraction of blood with cups or leeches will answer the purpose. Bleeding from the arm is only admissible in the early part of the disease. After bleeding, an active purge should be given. The bowels ought to be kept open daily by the use of mild cathartics of a cooling nature. After the bowels have been moved, if there is a hot skin and fever,

a teaspoonful of a solution of one grain of tartar emetic in an ounce of water should be taken every four or five hours, or as often as it can be borne without vomiting. Cooling drinks, as "thin gruel and barley-water, sweetened with honey, or a decoction of liquorice in which a small portion of currant jelly is dissolved, to give it a pleasing tartness," will be necessary and agreeable. Ice may also be allowed to dissolve in the mouth.

When the inflammation becomes complicated with bilious troubles, it is known as *bilious pneumonia*, and it will require small doses of calomel every six hours, and its use should be kept up until the symptoms are better. As soon as the inflammation is partially subdued a small portion of opium or opium and ipecac may be combined with the calomel, especially if there is pain and fever. A blister may, at the same time, be applied to the chest with propriety. It should be of large size, and at times it will be necessary to repeat its application. Caution must be observed not to make use of a blister until the inflammation is mostly subdued.

"In the declining stages of the disease, expectorant medicines are often useful. The syrup of squill may be combined with a little tartar emetic and one of the salts of morphine, and given in such doses as the stomach will bear without being nauseated. If the pulse, as sometimes happens, remains frequent, the tincture of digitalis may be added to the other ingredients. Not unfrequently it will be found best to omit the antimonial, in consequence of its depressing properties."

Another form of this inflammation is known as *typhoid pneumonia*, from its complication with typhoid symptoms. Such cases do not bear bleeding, unless it be with cups

or leeches, in small quantities. Their treatment, otherwise, is much the same as the other varieties of the inflammation, except that as soon as there are signs of debility the patient must be sustained with stimulants, as recommended in typhoid and typhus fever, including such articles as carbonate of ammonia, wine whey, quinine, wine and brandy, and with such articles of diet as arrow-root, sago, milk, jellies and animal broths, reserving the use of the richer preparations till the latter stage of the disease.

Syrup of Seneka.

Bruised Seneka	Four Ounces.
Water.....	One Pint.
Sugar	One Pound.
Boil the seneka with the water, to one-half. Strain, and add the sugar, and form syrup. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.	

U. S. Ph.

Physic of Manna, Salts and Compound Infusion of Senna.

Manna.....	Three Drachms.
Epsom Salts	Two Drachms.
Compound Infusion of Senna.....	One and a half Ounces.
Mix, and take as a cooling laxative draught.	

PLEURISY.

Pleurisy is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the chest.

SYMPTOMS.—Sharp cutting pains in the side, quick and difficult breathing, short dry cough, hard and strong pulse, fever, heat of skin, and loss of appetite. The pain is fre-

quently compared to that which would follow the sticking of a sharp instrument into the side, and is sometimes called "a stitch in the side." The expectoration is frothy mucus, generally streaked with blood.

TREATMENT.—Our first object must be to subdue the inflammation as soon as possible, and there are no means so powerful to accomplish this, as bleeding from the arm; the blood must be allowed to flow till relief is had from the pain, or till the patient is faint. Should there be a return of the pain, and a full hard pulse, the bleeding must be repeated. After the bleeding, a purge should be given, and the bowels must be kept regularly open, by means of mild physic. To assist in regulating the bowels, quieting pain, and inducing perspiration, a grain of opium combined with one grain of ipecac and three of calomel may be given at night.

When there is considerable thirst and heat of the skin, a small quantity of the solution of tartar emetic may be taken with the drinks every three or four hours. Should the inflammation continue for a number of days, it may become necessary to use poultices, cups, leeches or blisters over the chest.

If biliary derangement is prominent, the difficulty is known by the name of *bilious pleurisy*, and will require a purge of calomel, and afterwards several small doses of it, to correct the action of the liver.

After the inflammatory and fever symptoms have been subdued, expectorant mixtures should be resorted to, for the purpose of freeing the lungs from accumulated fluids. A variety of these mixtures may be found under the heads of consumption, asthma, croup, and inflammation of the lungs.

Infusion of Pleurisy Root.

Bruised Pleurisy Root.....One Ounce.
Boiling Water.....Two Pints.
Digest for two hours. Dose, three or four fl. ounces, warm,
to be given every two or three hours, until it operates by pro-
ducing perspiration, or as physic.

Nitrate of Camphor.

Nitric Acid.....One Ounce.
Camphor.....Sufficient,
to saturate. Decant. Ten drops every two hours on sugar,
or in syrup, in chronic pleurisy.—*Van Mons.*

CONSUMPTION.

This disease is characterized by a deposit of tubercu-
lous matter in the lungs, and its development into an
abscess.

SYMPTOMS.—Hacking cough, which at first is dry, but
as the disease advances is accompanied with various kinds
of expectoration, commencing with mucus, and followed
with mucus and matter; later in the disease, there is dark
green, gray or yellowish pus, mixed with blood; there
are also, in the expectorated matter, small white or yellow
specks, which have been aptly compared to kernels of
boiled rice. One of the most constant peculiarities of the
expectoration, after an abscess of the lungs has opened,
“consists of a series of globular mucus of a whitish yel-
low color, with a ragged woolly surface, and somewhat
like little rolled balls of cotton or wool. These common-
ly, but not always, sink in water.” The pulse is quickened
and there are numerous darting pains shooting through
the chest; and “as the complaint advances, the patient

will experience febrile sensations towards evening, with some flushing of the cheeks, and heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet." Later, the fever becomes, as it is called, "hectic," and at the same time the patient is troubled with night sweats. Emaciation is a prominent symptom, always present, and frequently the first to cause alarm. Sometimes the disease is so insidious in its progress, that the first serious intimation the patient has of his danger is bleeding from the lungs. The almost constant cheerfulness of the patient, and his determination to get well, might be counted among the prominent symptoms of consumption.

TREATMENT.—The idea that people never get well who have the consumption, has had a tendency to cause many to relax their efforts to cure, and to adopt a routine course of practice. Patients laboring under this disease demand our best exertions and most scientific treatment. These may be bestowed, in many instances, with a reasonable prospect of success, for there is now no longer a doubt but that many have been cured of consumption, especially in its incipient stages, and that thousands of lives have been prolonged by judicious treatment.

The patient should partake of light, nutritious food, of easy digestion, care being taken not to overload the stomach with food, nor overstimulate the system with spirits. The rule would seem to be, to partake of food and drinks, so far as can be done without increasing the excitement of the system beyond a healthful condition.

Exercise in the open air is of the highest importance, and should be indulged in whenever inclement weather does not prevent it. Walking, and riding on horseback, are among the best kinds of exercise in this disease. The

patient should be warmly clothed, and the chest protected with flannel.

Some cases of consumption require a bracing, stimulating atmosphere; and others, a mild, unstimulating one. In the one case a northern climate and in the other a southern climate would be the most suitable. But as a general rule, any advantage derived from a change of climate, will be more than balanced by unavoidable deprivations of the comforts of home and friends. Home sickness has a very depressing influence on the sick, and of itself, in the great majority of cases, ought to deter the patient from seeking relief in other climates. It is very likely that under some circumstances, at the commencement of the disease, the winter might be spent south, inland from the sea, by a consumptive person, with benefit.

The old system of bloodletting, and of counter irritation, at the commencement of consumption, with blisters, and ointments of tartar emetic and croton oil, is resorted to with much more caution, as a means of cure, than formerly. Much more reliance is now placed on the careful use of anodynes, expectorants, nourishment and stimulants. In the course of the disease there may arise various pains in the chest, from different causes, which will require the use of counter irritants, or even leeches.

The preparations of iodide of potash and cod-liver oil, especially in scrofulous habits, are particularly useful in consumption.

The long continued use of cod-liver oil, is among the best means of cure in this disease. "The dose is a tablespoonful three or four times a-day for an adult, a teaspoonful repeated as frequently for children, which may be gradually increased, as the stomach will permit, and con-

tinued for a long time. It may be taken alone, or mixed with some vehicle calculated to conceal its taste, and obviate nauseating effects."

Water, moderately soured with sulphuric acid, in the proportion of one part of the acid to fifteen of the water, and taken in sweetened water, in doses of twenty drops, several times a-day, will be an excellent remedy for night sweats.

Syrup of Cod-Liver Oil.

Cod-Liver Oil	Ten Parts.
Powdered Gum Arabic	Six Parts.
Simple Syrup	Five Parts.
Make an emulsion, and add	
Sugar	Twenty-four Parts.
Dissolve by gentle heat, and add	
Essence of Wintergreen.....	Two Parts.
Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls, or as much as the stomach will bear, three times a-day.	

Mixture of Hydrocyanic Acid and Tartar Emetic.

Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid	Sixteen Drops.
Tartar Emetic	Two Grains.
Sulphate of Morphine	One and a half Grains.
Syrup of Gum Arabic.....	Two Ounces.
Mix. A teaspoonful every four hours. As an anodyne expectorant in consumption.	

Mixture of Iodide of Potash and Hydrocyanic Acid.

Iodide of Potash	Ten Grains.
Medicinal Hydrocyanic Acid	Twelve Drops.
Syrup of Gum Arabic	One Ounce.
Mint Water.....	Four fl. Ounces.
Mix. A teaspoonful every hour, in consumption.	

Syrup of Wild-Cherry Bark.

Coarsely Powdered Wild-Cherry Bark.....	Five Ounces.
Sugar.....	Two Pounds.
Water.....	Sufficient.

Macerate the bark for twenty-four hours in a close vessel, transfer to a percolator, and gradually pour on water till a pint of filtered liquor is obtained. To this add the sugar in a bottle, and shake occasionally till dissolved. Highly useful in the hectic fever of scrofula and consumption.—*U. S. Ph.*

Wine of Tar, or Tar Beer.

Water.....	Three Quarts.
Wheat Bran	One Quart.
Tar.....	One Pint.
Honey	Half a Pint.

Simmer together for three hours, and when cool add a pint of brewers' yeast, and let it stand for thirty-six hours. Then bottle. Dose, a tablespoonful.—*Duhamel.*

Liniment of Turpentine and Acetic Acid.

Oil of Turpentine.....	Three fl. Ounces.
Acetic Acid	Five fl. Drachms.
Rose Water.....	Two and a half fl. Ounces.
Essence of Lemon.....	Four fl. Scruples.
Yolk of Egg	One.
Mix. As an external embrocation and liniment in consumption.— <i>Stokes.</i>	

Artificial Goat's Milk.

Fresh Suet.....	One Ounce.
Cut in small pieces, and tie in a muslin bag, and boil in	
Milk.....	Two Pints.
Sugar Candy.....	Two Drachms.
A good diet in scrofulous emaciation, or in the latter stages of consumption.— <i>A. T. Thompson.</i>	

Pills of Myrrh and Canada Balsam.

Myrrh.....Three Drachms.
Canada Balsam.....One and a half Drachms.
Opium.....Half a Drachm.
Mix, and make pills of two grains. Two to four, every hour, in ulcerated consumption.—*Augustin.*

Powder of Acetate of Lead and Opium.

Acetate of Lead.....Six Grains.
Powdered Opium Six Grains.
Sugar.....Twenty-four Grains.
Mix. Three grains, morning and evening, to check night
sweats and diarrhea in consumption.—*Foy.*

SEC. III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY ORGANS.**INFLAMMATION OF THE HEART.**

SYMPTOMS.—Pain, irregular action of the heart, difficult breathing, restlessness, and great oppression at the heart. It is very difficult, or impossible, for the patient to breathe, except in an upright position. There are various unnatural sounds of the heart, which can be heard by placing the ear over it.

TREATMENT.—This consists, when the patient is of a full habit and the inflammation is active, of bleeding from the arm, and cupping or leeching over the heart and between the shoulders. Afterwards a purge should be given, and at night a Dover's powder. Calomel and opium, given through the day in small doses, have a powerful influence in equalizing the action of the heart. After the

active inflammatory stage has passed, much benefit may be had from the application of blisters over the region of the heart.

Much judgment must be exercised to ascertain if the inflammation arises in consequence of some other affection, as gout, or rheumatism, and if so, to treat it measurably according to the principles laid down in those diseases.

SCURVY.

This disease is owing to an impoverished condition of the blood, which arises from the want of sufficient and proper vegetable food.

SYMPTOMS.—Debility and faintness, pale sallow complexion and swelled face, the gums are soft and of a purplish color, and bleed easily. There may be bleeding from the nose, mouth, stomach, or bowels. The feet and legs swell and become painful. As the disease progresses, the gums become dark colored, emitting an offensive smell, and the teeth loosen and fall out. Discharging ulcers also make their appearance upon the legs, and crust over, forming irritating scabs.

TREATMENT.—The treatment consists in resorting to the use of vegetable food. Those kinds of a strongly acid nature are the best. Lemons, limes, or their products, citric acid, and vinegar, cannot be dispensed with. "Cabbage, turnips, radishes, horseradish, scurvy-grass, mustard, water cress, and capers," are excellent vegetables, for persons afflicted with scurvy. Potatoes and onions should be eaten in quantities.

Those laboring under this disease, and who have been

confined on board ships, and in hospitals, will derive great benefit from pure, fresh, country air.

Extract of Wood Sorrel.

Wood Sorrel.....One Part.
 Bruise in a mortar, express the juice, and pour on the marc,
 WaterThree Parts.
 Boil for an hour, express, evaporate, adding the juice, to the consistence of an extract. Acid and bitter. Dose, a scruple to half a drachm.—*Pideret.*

Electuary of Scurvy Grass.

Conserve of Scurvy Grass.....One and a half Drachms.
 Sweet FlagOne Drachin.
 Syrup of Orange PeelSufficient.
 Elixir VitriolSufficient.
 Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours in scurvy.—*Augustin.*

Collutory of Lemon Juice.

Lemon Juice.....One Part.
 Sugar.....One Part.
 Claret Wine.....Sixteen Parts.
 As a mouth-wash in scurvy.—*Brera.*

Solution of Chlorate of Potash.

Chlorate of Potash.....Four Ounces.
 WaterOne Drachm.
 Dissolve. As a lotion to ulcerated gums.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.

TREATMENT.—The patient must be kept in the cool air and in an upright position. If he is of a full habit an active purge should be taken, and afterwards cool sour drinks partaken of freely, lemonade among others.

It frequently happens that bleeding from the nose is necessary, and will, in due time, stop of itself; but it is also often unnecessary and should be stopped as soon as possible. We must resort to the application of cold water and ice to the head and neck, and if we fail with these means to arrest the bleeding we must then make use of astringent injections in the nostrils, of solutions of alum, white vitriol, sugar of lead, kino and cranesbill. Snuffing into the nostrils finely powdered charcoal, galls, or alum, is highly recommended.

If all of the above means fail, the nose can be plugged with cotton or lint with success.

Powder of Alum and Kino.

Alum	One Drachm.
Armenian Bole	One Drachm.
Kino.....	Half a Drachm.
Red Oxide of Iron	Two Drachms.
Mix, and rub well.	To be snuffed into the nostrils in nosebleed.

Radius.

Mixture of Sulphate of Copper and Sulphuric Acid.

Sulphate of Copper.....	Three Grains.
Sulphuric Acid.....	Twenty Drops.
Water	Two Ounces.
Dissolve.	In bleeding from the nose. Twenty to forty drops, to be taken in water, every hour.— <i>Thatcher.</i>

Injection of Sulphate of Iron.

Sulphate of Iron.....	Half to One Ounce.
Sage Water.....	Four Ounces.
Mucilage	Half a Drachm.
Mix.	As an injection in bleeding from the nose.— <i>Berends.</i>

Mixture of Alum, Vinegar and Water.

Alum	Two Drachms.
Vinegar	One Ounce.
Water.....	Six Ounces.

Mix, and use as a wash or injection.

Mixture of Muriated Tincture of Iron and Water.

Muriated Tincture of Iron.....	One and a half Drachms.
Water.....	Six Ounces.

Mix, and use as an injection.

BLEEDING FROM THE GUMS.

TREATMENT.—The gums may be washed with astringent solutions, as directed for nosebleed. If the bleeding is confined to a particular part, we must apply the powdered astringents, and confine them to that part by pressure. The same general remedies may be used as advised in bleeding from the nose.

BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS.

This difficulty is generally preceded by pain and uneasy sensations in the chest, and a cough, which is followed by the patient spitting up mouthfuls of florid blood.

TREATMENT.—There are occasional instances arising in consequence of a full plethoric habit, which will be benefited by bleeding from the arm. In cases of a less marked congestive character, cupping, or leeching over the lungs, will deplete sufficiently. The patient should have plenty of cool, fresh air, and should not be oppressed with bed-clothes. The bowels must be regulated, and the patient allowed the use of cool, sour drinks. Small do-

ses of sugar of lead and opium, repeated every three or five hours, will be our best remedy, while the discharge of blood continues; afterwards, a teaspoonful of alum water, every three or four hours, will, in general, be sufficient. Common salt, either in solution or swallowed dry, has a marked influence over this difficulty, and may be taken both in the active and passive stages of the disease.

"After the effusion is stopped, we are to use every possible means for preventing its return. If the complaint has arisen from predisposition, and where an inflammatory diathesis prevails, it may be necessary to obviate this by small bleedings, repeated according to the urgency of the symptoms; besides which, we may employ cooling purgatives occasionally, the patient at the same time adhering strictly to a cooling diet, and avoiding all vigorous exertions of the body, agitations of the mind, and other occasional causes."

Mixture of Opium and Vinegar.

Opium.....	Ten Grains.
Vinegar.....	Half an Ounce.
Mint Water	Six Ounces.
Syrup of Gum Arabic	One Ounce.
Mix, and filter.	In spoonful doses, in spitting of blood.

Mixture of Tolu and Laudanum.

Tincture of Tolu.....	One Drachm.
Laudanum.....	Two Drachms.
Tincture of Foxglove.....	One Drachm.
Mix.	In the chronic cough in spitting of blood. Forty to fifty drops, every three or four hours.— <i>Dewees.</i>

Powders of Sugar of Lead and Opium.

Powdered Sugar of Lead.....Twelve Grains.
Powdered Opium.....Six Grains.
Mix, and make six powders. One every four or five hours,
in bleeding from the lungs.

BLEEDING FROM THE STOMACH.

SYMPTOMS.—In most cases, there are premonitory symptoms, such as tension and pain about the region of the stomach, with faintness, anxiety and a sense of sinking, at this region; flatulent or acid eructations; lassitude, with irregular chills, and flashes of heat.

TREATMENT.—Should the bleeding come on in consequence of a full plethoric habit, inducing congestion of the stomach, it can be managed best by bleeding from the arm at first, and afterwards with cups and leeches applied over the stomach, if necessary. A cathartic should next be given, and as calomel will be the least irritating to the stomach, it should take the preference. It may be necessary to follow it with salts and senna, and care should be taken to see that it has a thorough operation. In cases of great urgency, the calomel should soon be followed with a full dose of turpentine, taken with castor oil. After bleeding and purging, the acetate of lead and opium should be freely administered.

To avoid irritating the stomach, all kinds of food should be abstained from, till the bleeding is subdued.

Common salt, taken into the mouth and swallowed, is, perhaps, the best and most convenient remedy, in cases of active bleeding.

The same medicines may be used in bleeding from the stomach as for bleeding from the lungs.

BLOODY URINE.

In consequence of falls, blows, bruises, or some violent exertion, we have a discharge of bloody urine, which proceeds from the kidneys. It is usually attended with sharp pain and a feeling of heaviness in the back, and sometimes with difficulty in making water.

TREATMENT.—Cups, or leeches, applied over the region of the kidneys, repeated small doses of balsam of copaiba, spirit of nitre, or turpentine, a free use of mucilages, perfect rest, and abstinence from stimulating food and drinks, will generally effect a cure.

The muriated tincture of iron is a useful remedy in this disease, and a pint a-day of the decoction of peach leaves, has performed remarkable cures in this affection.

SEC. IV.—DISEASES OF THE SECRETORY ORGANS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

SYMPTOMS.—Fever, full hard pulse, aching pain in the right side, over the liver, frequently attended with pain in the right shoulder, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, cough, with or without expectoration, and sometimes hiccough; there may be constipation or looseness of the bowels, and red or yellow colored urine. The skin and eyes have frequently a jaundiced appearance. A long

breath increases the pain, and occasionally ordinary breathing is attended with distress. The patient will generally be observed to lie on the right side.

After the disease has run for several days, if there are chills, with a frequent pulse and throbbing sensations, followed by night sweats, we have reason to fear the formation of an abscess has taken place.

TREATMENT.—The inflammation, in severe cases, must be arrested by bleeding from the arm, and in ordinary cases by the use of cups or leeches over the region of the liver. A purge should be given to cleanse the bowels, and when there is costiveness, the daily use of rhubarb or rhubarb and magnesia, assisted, if necessary, by other evacuents, should be had recourse to, for the purpose of insuring a regular action of the bowels. Calomel will be the most useful purge after bleeding. If the bowels are overactive, they may be restrained with opium or Dover's powder. When there is much fever, small doses of ipecac, or tartar emetic, in solution, may be given several times a-day, with a view of reducing inflammatory action, and inducing perspiration. Cases that prove obstinate, and do not readily yield to the above treatment, will require calomel in small doses, three or four times a-day, till the gums are slightly touched. In the latter part of the disease we may derive much benefit from the use of blisters over the region of the liver, from pustulous eruptions, induced with tartar emetic or croton oil, and from setons and issues. Much reliance may also be placed on purgative medicines, a change of climate, moderate exercise, cooling drinks and a proper diet. In the first stages the diet should be low, and afterwards gradually increased in richness as the inflammatory symptoms disappear.

Mixture of Nitric Acid.

Nitric Acid Half a fl. Drachm.
 Water One and a half Pints.
 Syrup of Cinnamon One and a half fl. Ounces.
 Mix. In chronic liver complaint. A spoonful every two or three hours.—*Augustin.*

Pills of Mercury and Ipecac.

Blue Pill Five Grains.
 Powdered Ipecac Two Grains.
 Camphor One and a half Grains.
 Syrup of Ginger Sufficient.
 Mix, and make two pills. One, morning and evening, in liver complaints, till the mouth is affected.—*Ainslie.*

Nitro-Muriatic Acid Bath.

Nitro-Muriatic Acid Six fl. Ounces.
 Water Three Gallons.
 Mix. Recommended by Scott as a foot-bath in chronic liver complaints.

JAUNDICE.

SYMPTOMS.—Yellow skin, yellow-coated tongue, yellow urine, and pain in the head and in the liver. The yellow skin generally commences about the face and neck, and extends over the whole surface, varying in color as the disease advances, from a light yellow to a brown or black. The evacuations are lighter-colored than natural, being deficient in bile.

TREATMENT.—If there is much pain in the liver, the cups or leeches should be applied over it. We may give a blue pill at night, and in the morning a dose of some active physic. This should be repeated, daily, for four or

five days, if the stools do not become natural before that time. If the difficulty does not yield to this course it may be necessary to give several small doses of calomel a-day, and at the end of each twenty-four hours a full purge. It seems to be necessary that the patient take soda or magnesia frequently, for its alkaline effect.

In many instances jaundice seems to depend on debility of the stomach, at which times, the vegetable bitters will be of very great service.

The cause of jaundice is supposed to be an obstruction of the bile; it is therefore thought that emetics, from their violent action, are well calculated to free the gall-duct from obstructions, and thus, in many instances, cure the disease.

Turpentine Ether.

Alcohol.....	Two Pounds.
Spirit of Turpentine.....	Half a Pound.
Mix, and add gradually	

Nitric Acid Two Pounds.
Distil off one-half at a gentle heat. Dose, from twenty to forty drops, in syrup or mucilage. Used in cases of biliary calculi, jaundice, and enlargement of the liver, both internally and externally.—*Cadet.*

Elixir Proprietatis.

Tincture of Aloes.....	Three fl. Ounces.
Tincture of Myrrh	Four fl. Ounces.
Tincture of Saffron.....	Three fl. Ounces.
Mix. Used in jaundice. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.	

Soubeiran.

Elixir Pro., or Proprietatis.

Powdered Aloes.....	Three Ounces.
Saffron.....	One Ounce.
Tincture of Myrrh.....	Two Pints.
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter through paper. Dose, from one to two fluidrachms.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Powder of Senna and Guaiacum.

Powdered Senna.....	One Ounce.
Powdered Guaiacum.....	One Ounce.
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful, twice or thrice a-day. In jaundice.	

Augustin.

Infusion of Barberry.

Barberry Bark.....	One Ounce.
Boiling Water	One Pint.
Macerate for two hours. Used in jaundice. Dose, one fl. ounce.— <i>Copland.</i>	

INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN.

This difficulty may be known by a sharp, or dull pain in the left side, between the stomach and the ribs, which will be increased by any movement of the side.

TREATMENT.—Bleeding from the arm, or by cups and leeches over the seat of the pain, purging, warm fomentations, mustard paste applied over the region of the pain, and blistering. If there is much fever, small doses of tartar emetic or ipecac, in solution, may be given every four hours.

Bleeding, except in violent and well marked inflammatory cases, should be resorted to with great caution ; generally, local bleeding with the cups, or leeches, will, with other means, answer the purpose ; and in mild cases, fo-

mentations, and Dover's powder will answer all the indications of cure, without resorting to depletion. The warm bath is a useful remedy in this affection.

When this difficulty is complicated with biliary derangement, calomel may be given as a purge, or as an alterative; but calomel is not supposed to act favorably on this organ.

If this difficulty is connected with fever and ague, after the inflammatory stage has passed, some of the preparations of quinine ought to be taken.

Solution of Iodide of Potash and Mercury.

Iodide of Potash.....	Three and a half Grains.
Red Iodide of Mercury	Four and a half Grains.
Water.....	One fl. Ounce.

Dissolve first the iodide of potash, and then the mercurial salt in the water. The compound salt amounts to about eight grains. The dose is from two to five drops, three times a-day, much diluted, in dyspepsia, enlargement of the spleen, dropsy, &c.—*Channing.*

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

SYMPTOMS.—“Deep seated pain in the small of the back, extending down to the groins on one or both sides, increased by pressure; urination either increased or diminished; urine scanty and high-colored, and mixed with blood or gravelly matters.” If both kidneys are affected there may be suppression of the urine.

TREATMENT.—The treatment consists in bleeding, both general and local, and in purging. The same reasons

should govern us in bloodletting as in inflammation of the spleen. The patient should make a free use of gum Arabic, slippery elm and flaxseed drinks; and in chronic cases, of turpentine and copaiba. A half or a drachm of uva ursi taken three times a-day, is a useful remedy in cases where the urine deposits muco-purulent matter, showing that the inflammation has terminated in suppuration.

Emulsion of Manna.

Manna.....	One Ounce.
Oil of Almonds.....	One Ounce.
Carbonate of Potash.....	Twelve Grains.
Cinnamon Water	Three fl. Ounces.
Water	Three fl. Ounces.
Rub the first three ingredients together, and gradually add the waters. Two fl. ounces to be taken daily, in divided doses, in inflammation of the kidneys.— <i>Babington.</i>	

Diuretic Wine.

Oil of Turpentine.....	Two fl. Drachms.
Lemon Juice.....	One fl. Ounce.
Wine.....	Four fl. Ounces.
Mix. For a single dose. In inflammation of the kidneys.	

Pierquin.

Compound Ointment of Turpentine.

Mucilage.....	One Pound.
Fresh Butter.....	Two Pounds.
Olive Oil	Three and a half Pounds.
Melt together, and add	
Turpentine	Three Ounces.
Mix well. As an application in enlargement of the heart, diseased kidneys, &c.— <i>Swediaur.</i>	

Infusion of Carrot Seeds.

Carrot Seeds.....	One Ounce.
Boiling Water.....	One Pint.

Infuse for one hour, in a covered vessel. To be taken during the day in kidney complaints.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

SYMPTOMS.—Sharp, darting pains, and tenderness on pressure, over the bladder, and sometimes tumefaction of the abdomen.

The treatment is much like that directed for inflammation of the kidneys—bleeding, purging, fomenting, poulticing, and blistering, with a free use of mucilaginous drinks, as infusion of flaxseed, slippery elm, and gum Arabic water.

Mixture of Soda and Copaiba.

Bicarbonate of Soda	One Drachm.
Almond Emulsion	Four fl. Ounces.
Copaiba	Two fl. Ounces.

Mix. A tablespoonful occasionally, in acute pain in the bladder.—*Ellis.*

DIABETES.

SYMPTOMS.—An increased discharge of saccharine urine, thirst, emaciation, dryness of the skin, and an unusual appetite. The urine of diabetic patients is almost always of a pale straw color. Its smell is commonly faint and peculiar, sometimes resembling sweet whey, or milk diluted

with water. In a greater or less degree its taste is decidedly saccharine.*

TREATMENT.—The patient must be confined to an animal diet, almost exclusively, the bowels kept regularly open, and no other vegetables be allowed than such as spinach, cabbage, and celery. The drinks should be composed, as far as possible, of animal broths. Should there be pain or tenderness over the region of the stomach or kidneys, the application of the cups or leeches will give relief; and the use of opium and Dover's powder will quiet irritability. Sweating the patient has sometimes given temporary relief from pain.

Doctor Watson saw good effects from the use of creosote, one drop suspended in mucilage, in one ounce of water, taken three times a-day, in the case of a child eight years old. Iron and cod-liver oil are useful remedies, in cases attended with debility.

It is thought by some, that soda, carbonate of ammonia, and magnesia, will materially assist in curing this disease. They are particularly applicable as remedies in this affection, when there is an acid condition of the system

Pills of Kino and Camphor.

Powdered Kino	Two Scruples.
Powdered Camphor	Thirty Grains.
Aromatic Powder.....	One Scruple.
Oxide of Zinc.....	Ten Grains.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic.....	Sufficient.
Mix, and make twenty pills.	Two, morning and evening, in diabetes.— <i>Augustin.</i>

*See Note on Page 220.

Phosphoric Acid Lemonade.

Diluted Phosphoric Acid.....	Twenty-four Drops.
Simple Syrup	Two Ounces.
Water	Two Pints.
Mix. Dose, about an ounce, to relieve thirst in diabetes.	

*Ratier.***Pills of Copper and Opium.**

Ammoniated Copper.....	Ten Grains.
Opium	Ten Grains.
Extract of Dandelion.....	Two Scruples.
Powdered Gum Arabic.....	Two Scruples.
Mix, and form fifty pills. Dose, two, thrice a-day, in diabetes.	

Pills of Morphine and Copper.

Acetate of Morphine.....	Fifteen Grains.
Ammonio-Sulphate of Copper	Half a Drachm.
Inspissated Bile.....	Four Scruples.
Powdered Quassia	Four Scruples.
Mix, and make one hundred pills. Two, morning and evening in diabetes.	

SUPPRESSION OF THE URINE.

The cause of this suppression is, generally, inflammation of the kidneys. It is sometimes the effect of inflammation of other organs. In such instances the treatment has already been detailed under the heads of inflammation of the kidneys, bladder, &c.

In cases arising from other and milder causes, those medicines should be exhibited, calculated to induce the secretion of the urine, and the patient should drink freely of slippery elm, gum Arabic, and flaxseed tea.

Powder of Cream of Tartar and Squill.

Cream of Tartar.....One Drachm.
Powdered Squill.....One Grain.
Powdered Foxglove.....One Grain.
Mix, and take this quantity every three hours, in suppression
of the urine.

Pills of Turpentine and Magnesia.

Turpentine.....Fourteen Drachms.
Calcined MagnesiaThirty-six Grains.
Mix, and at the end of twelve hours make pills of six grains.
Dose, one pill every four hours, in suppression of the urine.

Monchon.

RETENTION OF THE URINE.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between retention and suppression of the urine. Suppression is when the urine is not secreted, and retention when it is not voided after it is secreted. In retention there is most always a little discharge of urine, much pain and a very distressed feeling in the region of the bladder. The distended bladder may occasionally be felt externally, and should be examined frequently while the difficulty continues.

The cause of retention may be spasm, inflammation, tumors, or strictures. When it arises in consequence of inflammation of the neck of the bladder, or of parts external to the bladder, the usual course for reducing inflammation should be pursued; if arising from spasm, anodynes by the stomach, and anodyne injections must be administered; when arising from tumors they ought, if admissible, be removed with the knife; and if from strict-

ure, the usual operations should be resorted to. In all cases, when it is possible, the water must be drawn off with a catheter. If this is impossible, and all other means fail, there is no other course left but to puncture the bladder. Mucilaginous drinks and the occasional use of sweet spirit of nitre must not be neglected.

Mixture of Benzoic Acid and Copiba.

Benzoic Acid	One Dráchm.
Copaiba	Half a fl. Ounce.
White of Egg.....	Sufficient.
Camphor Water.....	Seven fl. Ounces.
Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls three times a-day. Recommended in chronic retention of the urine, and vesicle irritation.— <i>Walker.</i>	

Pills of Nitrate of Potash and Gum Arabic.

Nitrate of Potash.....	Six Drachms.
Powdered Gum Arabic	Three Drachms.
Powdered Liquorice Root.....	Three Ounces.
Powdered Marsh Mallow.....	Three Ounces.
Simple Syrup.....	Sufficient.
Mix, and make pills of five grains. In inflammation of the water passage and retention of the urine; five three times a-day.— <i>Foy.</i>	

INCONTINENCE OF THE URINE.

This affliction is mostly confined to children, and consists of an involuntary discharge of urine at night. It occasionally affects older people. Patients may frequently experience the same difficulty during the day time, but in a less degree. Weakness and irritation appear to be the

cause of this difficulty, and it is sometimes kept up from habit. Some incurable cases arise in consequence of complete paralysis, and from mechanical injury.

TREATMENT.—When it arises as a sequence of other diseases, it will cease soon after those diseases are cured. All irritating causes should be removed, and such measures taken as will give strength to the parts, and improve the general health. For this purpose the vegetable and mineral tonics, and cold bathing, may be used, and a proper regard must be paid to the clothing and diet. Seabathing, belladonna, blisters to the sacrum, and electricity, are all, at times, useful remedies in this complaint. The tincture of cantharides, and *nux vomica* may be cautiously used in obstinate cases. The patient ought to drink sparingly after tea, and empty the bladder on going to bed. It would do much towards curing this disease, if the patient could awake in the night, and evacuate the contents of the bladder. All kinds of food and drinks that have a tendency to increase the quantity of the urine must be prohibited.

When this difficulty is kept up from habit, we must resort to a change of diet, traveling, and to such diversions of the mind and exercise of the body as are calculated to change the usual course of life.

Powders of Iodide of Sulphur.

Powdered Iodide of Sulphur.....	Ten Grains.
Powdered Gum Arabic.....	Sufficient.
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, morning and evening, for an adult.	Useful in nocturnal incontinence of urine.

Escolar.

Pills of Nux Vomica and Iron.

Extract of Nux Vomica.....Six Grains.
Black Oxide of Iron,.....One Drachm.
Mix, and make twenty-four pills. Three a-day, in incontinence
of urine from debility.—*Mondiere.*

DIURESIS.

SYMPTOMS.—An increase of urine, “affecting the comfort of the individual by the frequent and harassing calls to evacuate his bladder, often at the most unseasonable times, interrupting his rest at night, occasioning troublesome thirst, and, if not corrected, producing at length a greater or less degree of debility, and loss of flesh.”

This affection must not be confounded with diabetes. It may usually be distinguished by its temporary character, and by its known cause, which is generally improper food and drinks. When doubt exists as to which disease is present, the urine must be subjected to chemical tests, which will, at once, determine the nature of the disease.*

TREATMENT.—This consists, mostly, in regulating the diet. All food calculated to increase thirst should be avoided; and the patient must be confined to as little drink as possible, and his bowels kept regular with mild physic; rhubarb and magnesia will be suitable for this purpose, but Epsom salts are too irritating. The clothing should be warm and comfortable, and pains must be taken to prevent unnecessary exposure. Debilitated cases will require the use of tonics, and if there is much irritation, anodynes.

The nitro-muriatic acid foot-bath, and cod-liver oil, are

*See Note on Page 220.

remedies thought to be particularly efficacious in this disease, and the remedies advised in dyspepsia will be useful in diuresis when it is complicated with that disease.

GRAVEL.

This disease arises from an unnatural condition of the blood, which causes sand-like deposits in certain parts of the body. There are three principal varieties of these deposits; the uric acid, phosphatic acid, and oxalic acid. To ascertain what particular variety you have under consideration, the urine must be subject to chemical and microscopical tests.*

The treatment of this affection, so far as respects the extraction of gravel or stone from the bladder, must be put into the hands of a surgeon.

TREATMENT.—"In the uric acid form, the alkalies are indicated, especially bicarbonate of soda given in carbonic acid water; also mild diuretics, and a free use of diluents; strict attention to diet, a very sparing use of animal food, avoidance of alcoholic drinks, and of all acescent and indigestible articles of food; the warm bath; and moderate exercise.

In the phosphatic variety, the treatment appropriate for dyspepsia is indicated; the mineral acids; the alkaline bicarbonates act by dissolving the phosphates; opium is specially indicated; stimulant diuretics to alter the character of the mucus surfaces; warm clothing.

The oxalic variety requires a general tonic treatment. Dr. G. Bird recommends sulphate of zinc, and in anaemic

*For a full account of the tests mentioned for gravel, Bright's disease, diabetes, and diuresis, the reader is referred to Golding Bird's work on "Urinary Deposits."

cases the chalybeates, and also colchicum. All articles containing this acid should be avoided."

DROPSY.

The cause of dropsy is generally the effects of other diseases. A family predisposition, and the pressure of tumors, so as to hinder the circulation, are occasional causes of dropsy.

When the legs, body and arms are affected, it is called *general dropsy*. The cavities of the chest may or may not be affected at the same time. The evidence of general dropsy can be seen, and will not require the mention of symptoms. When the fluid accumulates in the chest it is called *dropsy of the chest*; when in the heart case, *dropsy of the heart*; and when in the cavity of the abdomen, *dropsy of the belly*.

The symptoms of dropsy of the chest and heart are very difficult to distinguish from each other, except by a thorough knowledge of the use of the stethoscope, and by percussion. In both cases there will be great uneasiness at the chest, difficult breathing, irregular action of the heart, and a feeling of suffocation. The patient desires an upright position, and in dropsy of the chest to lie on the affected side. The face is apt to become swelled, and, owing to an imperfect circulation, purple-colored, and the lips of a dark livid color. Dropsy of the belly may be ascertained by the enlargement and fluctuation of the fluid in the abdomen.

TREATMENT.—This must depend on the cause which gave rise to the disease. The same treatment suited to the disease that caused the dropsy, may be that to effect its

cure; if, for instance, the cause of dropsy of the chest is chronic inflammation of the lungs, the treatment calculated to cure the inflammation, will be the treatment required to cure the dropsy.

In some instances, tapping the chest and abdomen is found beneficial; but latterly, the operation is considered of doubtful utility and is not so often performed as at one time. When there is thirst the patient must not be deprived of his usual drinks, and care must be taken not to have him change, too suddenly, his usual habits. If he is accustomed to the use of spirituous liquors, we cannot safely deprive him of them, when the dropsy arises from debility. From the fact that gin increases the secretion of urine, it should be used in preference to other spirituous liquors. When the extremities are badly swelled, very great temporary relief may sometimes be had by puncturing the feet and legs with the point of a pin or lancet. It is surprising what quantities of water will escape from the punctures, and what comfort the patient may receive from it. Cathartic and diuretic medicines are the best remedies in this disease. Their various combinations are well expressed in the following formulæ.

Mixture of Elaterium, Ether and Tincture of Squill.

Elaterium.....	One Grain.
Spirit of Nitric Ether.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Tincture of Squill	Half a fl. Ounce.
Oxymel of Colchicum	Half a fl. Ounce.
Syrup	One fl. Ounce.
Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a-day in a little wa- ter. In dropsy of the belly and chest.— <i>Ferriar.</i>	

Compound infusion of Juniper.

(CIDER MIXTURE.)

Bruised Juniper Berries	Half an Ounce.
Mustard.....	Half an Ounce.
Ginger.....	Half an Ounce.
Bruised Horseradish.....	One Ounce.
Bruised Parsley Root.....	One Ounce.
Cider.....	Two Pints.

Infuse and strain. A wineglassful, two or three times a-day, in general dropsy.—*Parrish.*

Decoction of Dandelion Root.

Bruised Dandelion Root.....	Four Ounces.
Water.....	One and a half Pints.
Boil down to a pint, and strain. Two ounces, several times a-day. A good diuretic in dropsy.— <i>Lond Ph.</i>	

Electuary of Turpentine.

Turpentine.....	One Drachm.
Soap.....	One Drachm.
Powdered Rhubarb.....	One Drachm.
Squill	Sufficient.
Mix. Three teaspoonfuls a-day, in dropsy.— <i>Radius.</i>	

Powder of Jalap, Cream of Tartar and Ginger.

Powdered Jalap.....	Three Ounces.
Cream of Tartar.....	Six Ounces.
Powdered Ginger	Two Drachms.
Mix. Half a drachm to one drachm, as a hydragogue purgative.— <i>Lond. Ph.</i>	

Powder of Colocynth, Gum Arabic and Liquorice.

Colocynth.....	One to Three Grains.
Gum Arabic.....	Five Grains.
Liquorice.....	Five Grains.
Sugar	Five Grains.
Mix. As a watery cathartic, in dropsy.— <i>Augustin.</i>	

Powders of Foxglove, Nitre and Cream of Tartar.

Powdered Foxglove.....	Fifteen Grains.
Powdered Nitre.....	Three Drachms.
Powdered Cream of Tartar.....	Half an Ounce.
Mix, and divide into six powders. One to be taken every two hours. As a diuretic in dropsy.— <i>Brera.</i>	

Decoction of Elder Bark.

Elder Bark.....	Three Ounces.
Water.....	Two Pints.
Boil to one-half. Half a pint, morning and evening, in dropsy.— <i>Radius.</i>	

Mustard Whey.

Bruised Mustard Seed.....	Half an Ounce.
Milk	One Pint.
Boil till the milk is coagulated, and strain. A cupful, as a diuretic, in dropsical affections.— <i>A. T. Thompson.</i>	

DROPSY OF THE BRAIN.

This affection may be known from an increased size of the head. Occasionally but one side of the head is affected; at other times the whole of the head and the face partake of the enlargement. When the disease progresses, the bones of the head do not unite, and the head attains an enormous size.

It is probable that the same causes give rise to dropsy of the brain, as mentioned in dropsies, generally; but those of a consumptive and scrofulous habit are particularly subject to it; the exciting causes, in these cases, being tuberculous deposits and tumors in the brain.

TREATMENT.—When unconnected with a scrofulous or consumptive habit, the patient will require the same treat-

ment as in other dropsies; but when it proceeds from such habits, it should be treated accordingly. In the first instance, the treatment consists, essentially, in the proper use of diuretics, cathartics and mercury; in the second, in addition to the above, tonic preparations of iron, iodine, iodide of potash, and cod-liver oil.

Blisters, croton oil, and turpentine, may be used as irritants to the scalp; and mercurial ointment may be rubbed twice a-day in the groins and armpits, or on the scalp, with a view to assist in bringing the system under a mercurial influence.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

This name is given to a fatty degenerated condition of the kidneys, in honor to the man who made the discovery of the true nature of the disease.

When the symptoms are active, they are much the same as those in inflammation of the kidneys; there is fever, more or less pain in the back and hips, difficulty in passing water, and after awhile there is apt to be dropsy. Nausea and vomiting are frequent. The urine may be partially or wholly suppressed. At times the symptoms are so much like those of dyspepsia, that, in some instances the disease has been mistaken for it. Its most characteristic symptom is the condition of the urine; it will always contain albumen, and, frequently, in large quantities; it may also contain blood, fatty matter, and lithic, or other salts.

To fully understand the nature of this disease, the urine must be subjected to the proper tests for albumen.*

*See Note on Page 220.

TREATMENT.—The dropsical symptoms must be treated as recommended in general dropsy ; dyspeptic symptoms, as directed in dyspepsia ; and inflammatory and fever symptoms, the same as directed in inflammatory affections and in fevers. The bowels must be regulated with mild laxatives, if possible ; if not, with active cathartics. Counter-irritation, setons, and issues, are, at times, useful remedies.

Care must be used not to reduce or irritate the system too much, with our remedies, and in cases attended with debility to see that the patient is supported with tonics, and nourishing food free from fatty substances. Spirituous liquors must be avoided, unless used in moderate quantity, to support the strength.

ITCH.

This is a contagious eruptive disease, and communicated by contact. It may attack nearly all parts of the body, but it is oftenest seen about the most delicate and tender parts, as between the fingers, and at the bend of the joints.

SYMPTOMS.—Small, reddish-colored eruptions, filled with a colorless fluid. The vesicles are generally distinct, and when broken they form scabs, which bleed at different points. “Pustules are also sometimes formed, which end in scabs ; and, several of them running together, occasionally give rise to excoriated surfaces, from which pus exudes.”

TREATMENT.—The treatment consists mostly of local applications. Cleanliness is absolutely necessary.

Ointment of Soap, Salt and Sulphur.

Brown Soap	One Ounce.
Common Salt.....	Half an Ounce.
Sulphur.....	Half an Ounce.
Alcohol	One fl. Drachm.
Vinegar	Two fl. Drachms.
Chloride of Lime	Half a Drachm.
Rub well together.	One-fourth to be used night and morning, as a friction in itch. It is cheap and inoffensive.— <i>Emory.</i>

Mixture of Lime and Sulphur.

Lime.....	One and a half Ounces.
Sulphur.....	Three Ounces.
Water.....	Fifteen fl. Ounces.
Mix.	Boil the mixture, stirring it constantly with a piece of wood, until the lime and sulphur are well mixed. Let it set- tle, pour off the liquid and bottle it tight. To be rubbed on the parts twice a-day.— <i>Monsarrat.</i>

Ointment of Red Precipitate and Sulphur.

Red Precipitate.....	One Part.
Mercury.....	One Part.
Precipitated Sulphur	Sixteen Parts.
Triturate till globules disappear, and add	
Lard.....	Thirty-two Parts.

Rub well together. As a friction in the cure of itch.

*Swediaur.***Ointment of Sulphur and Soap.**

Sulphur.....	One Ounce.
Soap.....	Two Ounces.
Oil of Bergamot.....	Half a Drachm.
Water.....	Sufficient.

Beat together. Useful as an application in itch.

Sulphur Ointment.

Sulphur.....	One Ounce.
Lard.....	Two Ounces.
Mix well, and use twice a-day.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

SHINGLES.

This disease may be known by small, irregular patches of round vesicles, which increase in size as the disease progresses. In three or four days they open and discharge a fluid that scabs over the sore, which remains in that condition for ten or twelve days, when the scabs fall off.

The eruption is generally preceded by a fever two or three days, which abates when the eruption is established. It is attended with much smarting and itching. It seldom reaches more than half way around the body. There are occasional instances where it reaches around the body; but the danger is not materially greater in one case than in the other. It is most always confined to the right side.

TREATMENT.—This disease would generally get well without treatment. It may run its course sooner, perhaps, by using a low diet, and keeping the bowels open with magnesia and rhubarb. If there is much febrile excitement, give a few doses of ipecac in some cool sour drink. If it arises from debility, tonics will be required. Sweet spirit of nitre, Dover's powder or Hoffmann's anodyne may be given to quiet pain and irritation.

Lotion of Sulphate of Potash.

Sulphate of Potash.....	One and a half Ounces.
Water.....	One Pint.
Dissolve, and use as a wash, two or three times a-day.	

Decoction of Soot.

Soot..... Two Handsful.
 Water..... Two Pints.
 Boil for half an hour, and strain. As a wash.

RINGWORM.

DESCRIPTION.—A circular patch of small vesicles, including a portion of the skin, usually situated on the upper part of the back, face and arms. They break about the fourth day and form scabs, which fall off in six or eight days.

TREATMENT.—Little more will be required than to abstain from the use of stimulating food and drinks, and to keep the bowels open with cooling physic, as salts, or salts and cream of tartar. Tonics should be given in case of debility, and anodynes when there is irritation. Flax-seed, slippery elm, and gum Arabic mucilages, or a weak solution of sugar of lead, may occasionally be applied to the sore with benefit.

Wash of Sulphate of Zinc and Sugar of Lead.

Sulphate of Zinc..... One Drachm.
 Sugar of Lead..... Fifteen Grains.
 Water..... Six Ounces.
 Dissolve. As a wash to ringworm.

Ointment of Coccus Indicus.

Coccus Indicus..... One Part.
 Lard..... Five Parts.
 Separate the kernels, beat them in a mortar, first alone and then with a little lard; finally add all the lard. As dressings to ringworm.—*Ed. Ph.*

Wash of White Vitriol.

White Vitriol	One Drachm.
Water.....	Six Ounces.
Mix them for a wash.— <i>Thomas.</i>	

RINGWORM OF THE SCALP.

This affection is confined to that part of the scalp covered with the hair. It commences with small, round pustules, that break and form scabs which are thrown off in bran-like scales. These patches vary in size, from that of a dime to a dollar, or they may cover the whole head. Whenever the disease affects the whole scalp, the hair soon becomes short and uneven. Sometimes the diseased scalp separates into distinct patches, divided by white margins.

TREATMENT.—Good wholesome diet, a plenty of exercise in the open air, good warm clothing, and cleanliness, will be sufficient to cure this disease, except local applications, in ordinary cases. When the patient is of a scrofulous habit, cod-liver oil, iodide of potash, or some of the preparations recommended for scrofula should be given. In cases of debility tonics will be required.

The scalp should be washed once a-day, with soap and water, and carefully wiped dry with a towel; it may then be rubbed over with vinegar, or the tincture of Spanish flies; it may afterwards be rubbed over daily with the vinegar of borax, or the tar ointment.

Vinegar of Borax.

Powdered Borax.....	One Drachm.
Vinegar.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Dissolve. As a lotion in ringworm of the scalp.— <i>Christison.</i>	

Tar Ointment.

Tar.....	One Ounce.
Suet.....	One Ounce.
Melt the suet with moderate heat, add the tar, and stir till cold.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

The following ointments may be used as dressings in ring-worm of the scalp. When first applied they must be reduced with lard, and afterwards gradually increased in strength.

Red Precipitate Ointment.

Powdered Red Precipitate.....	One Drachm.
Simple Ointment	One Ounce.
Soften the ointment by a gentle heat, and add the red precipitate, and mix at will.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Ointment of Iodide of Sulphur.

Iodide of Sulphur.....	Half a Drachm.
Lard.....	One Ounce.
Rub the iodide of sulphur with a little of the lard, then add the remainder, and mix.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

SCALD-HEAD.

This eruption generally occurs on the scalp, but sometimes on other parts of the body, as the neck, face, and arms. It commences first with small, yellow, slightly elevated pimples or crusts, which may be distinct, or crowded together. When neglected, the scabs spread and may cover the whole scalp. Occasionally, when the scalp is covered with the scabs, they separate into patches, being divided by ulcerated and bleeding lines; at such times the hair falls off, and there arises an offensive odor from the sores.

TREATMENT.—In obstinate cases, it may be necessary to blister, or establish an issue on the arm. The hair should be cut off as smoothly as possible, and the scabs cleaned from the head, by the application of soft poultices, and fomentations of soap and water. Sometimes, in the early stages of the disease, before the patches have spread to a large extent, we can cure the patient by the application of nitrate of silver. The treatment for scald head is much like that for ringworm of the scalp.

Compound Tar Ointment.

Tar Ointment.....	One Ounce.
Red Precipitate Ointment.....	One Ounce.
Sulphur Ointment.....	One Ounce.
Mix. As an application in scald-head.— <i>Nichell.</i>	

Ointment of Calomel and Alum.

Calomel.....	Two Drachms.
Burnt Alum.....	Half an Ounce.
Litharge	Half an Ounce.
Oil of Turpentine.....	Two fl. Drachms.
Simple Ointment.....	One and a half Ounces.
Mix well. As an application in scald-head, to be applied at night and washed off in the morning.— <i>Ellis.</i>	

Compound Soot Ointment.

Soot.....	One and a half Ounces.
Lard.....	Four Ounces.
Sulphate of Zinc.....	Six Drachms.
Triturate together. In cases of scald-head.— <i>Radius.</i>	

Ointment of Black Pepper.

Powdered Black Pepper.....	One Ounce.
Lard.....	Four Ounces.
Mix. As an application in scald-head.— <i>Dub. Ph.</i> , 1826.	

NETTLE-RASH.

This disease consists of an eruption, in some instances preceded by a slight fever, like that produced by the sting of a nettle. The eruption is common to all parts of the body, and is attended with a great degree of heat and itching, which is usually the worst in the evening. In some instances the eruption consists of large wheels with a white top, which appear solid on pressure, and are often surrounded by a diffuse redness.

A mild, unstimulating diet, cooling drinks, mild laxatives, and an avoidance of all known causes, will generally readily cure this disease. In cases attended with considerable prostration, or of a periodical character, some of the preparations of quinine will be of especial service. A change of milk, or the mixed milk of several cows will frequently be followed by a cure in young children.

Rubbing the skin with dry meal, applying spirit and water or soda water, the use of the warm bath—in some cases—made alkaline with carbonate of potash or soda, will be useful remedies in obstinate cases.

BLOTCHEd FACE.

This difficulty consists “of distinct, hard, inflamed tubercles, which are sometimes permanent for a considerable length of time, and sometimes suppurate very slowly and partially. They appear on the face, especially on

the forehead, temples and chin, and sometimes also on the neck, shoulders, and upper part of the breast; but never descend to the lower parts of the trunk, or the extremities."

There are four varieties of this disease: *First*, "an eruption of small pimples, which appear singly, and are not very numerous, nor accompanied by much inflammation. Many of the tubercles do not proceed to suppuration, but rise gradually, become moderately inflamed, and again slowly subside in the course of eight or ten days, leaving a transient purplish red mark behind; but others go on to a partial suppuration, the whole process of which occupies from a fortnight to three weeks."

A wash of diluted alcohol, a solution of corrosive sublimate, containing from one-half to a grain to an ounce of water, a drachm of the solution of potash or of muriatic acid in six ounces of water, diluted acetic acid, one of acid to seven of water, and the acetated liquor of ammonia in varying strength, are the principal external remedies to be used in this variety of the disease. Care must be taken to commence their use of that strength which will not irritate, and gradually increase it as we progress in the treatment.

When the eruption arises from some known cause, as costiveness, dyspepsia or debility, it is obvious that the remedies advised in costiveness and dyspepsia, and tonics, both vegetable and mineral, should be resorted to.

Second. "In this variety of the disorder the eruption consists of a number of black points, surrounded by a slight border or cuticle. These are vulgarly considered as the extremities of small worms or grubs, because when they are pressed out a sort of worm-like appendage is

perceived attached to them, but in reality they are only concrete mucus, the extremity of which is blackened by exposure to the air."

These concretions may be extracted by pressing on both sides of the specks with the nails, until the hardened mucus is sufficiently elevated to be taken hold of and expelled. The treatment, afterwards is the same as in the first variety.

Third. "The tubercles are larger, as well as more indurated and permanent, in this species, than in the first. They are of a conical form, and are occasionally somewhat acuminate, as if tending to suppuration, being at the same time of a bright roseate hue; but many of them continue for a great length of time in a hard, elevated state, without any disposition to suppurate; others, however, pass on slowly to suppuration, the matter not being completely formed in them for several weeks, and then only a few of the tubercles are removed by that process." When they suppurate, crusts form on them, which eventually fall off, leaving a scar, surrounded by a hard, dark red tumor. The tubercles, when inflamed, are very painful, and render washing the face and shaving extremely annoying.

In addition to the external treatment, which may be the same as mentioned in the first variety, with an increase of the strength of the washes, if necessary, nourishing diet of easy digestion, and a proper daily action of the bowels, will generally cure, after a while, this affection.

Fourth. "This species differs in many respects from the preceding. In addition to an eruption of small, suppurating tubercles, there is also a shining redness, and an

irregular granulated appearance of the skin, in that part of the face which is affected. The redness commonly appears first at the top of the nose, and afterwards spreads from both sides to the cheeks. At the commencement it is not uniformly vivid, but is paler in the morning, and readily increased to a deep and intense red after dinner, or at any time, if a glass of wine or spirits be taken, or the patient be heated by sitting near the fire, or by active exercise."

It is but seldom that this variety of blotched face can be cured, and as it is not attended with danger, and with but little inconvenience, and as the trouble is often aggravated by the use of too powerful applications, it will be better, as a rule, not to interfere with it. It will be proper to keep the bowels regular with mild physic, prevent acidity of the stomach with soda or magnesia, and to make use of an unstimulating diet. A wash of weak spirits or of a weak solution of sugar of lead, will be as safe as any.

SECTION V.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

Besides the general causes of inflammation, sudden emotions of the mind, and various exposures of the head, give rise to inflammation of the brain.

SYMPTOMS.—High fever, with hot skin, suffused eyes, quick hard pulse, vomiting, delirium, convulsions, and severe pain in the head; the pupils are much contracted; there is jerking and twitching of the muscles; the tongue

is covered with a white fur, and has red edges; and the bowels are much constipated.

In the forepart of the inflammation there appears to be an unusual excitement and sensitiveness, which, in the latter part, reacts, producing opposite symptoms, as blindness, stupor, and paralysis; and there is a want of expression in the countenance, and an apparent want of power over the nervous system. Where the pulse were quick and hard at first, they become frequent and small; the bowels, instead of being costive, become relaxed; and stupor takes the place of delirium.

Insensibility to ordinary impressions, irregular, stertorous breathing, imperfect articulation, weak, irregular pulse, involuntary discharge of urine, cold, clammy skin, and coma are fatal symptoms.

TREATMENT.—Bleeding from the arm, till the patient becomes faint, should be resorted to without delay, and repeated as often as necessary to keep down the inflammation. The hair should be shaved from the scalp, and leeches applied to the head. The cups or leeches may be used as near the head as possible, on the neck. Next, ice water or ice should be applied to the head; and the bowels repeatedly moved by the most active cathartics, assisted with stimulating injections. This inflammation is rapid in its progress, violent in its action, and unless subdued immediately, very apt to be fatal in its results. The means advised for a cure must be resorted to without hesitation, and used to the extent of subduing the disease, at once, if possible. If we but partially succeed in this, and the difficulty becomes chronic, it will then be best to bring the system, as soon as possible, under the influence of calomel. If the skin is excessively hot, it may

be given combined with tartar emetic, or if the action of the heart is violent, with foxglove.

In the latter part of the disease, when the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, and it becomes necessary to arouse the system from stupor, blisters may be applied to the shoulders and back of the neck, and mustard poultices to the feet and legs.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Delirium tremens may be caused by pushing the nervous system beyond endurance with stimulating drinks, or depriving it of its accustomed stimulants, before it arrives at that condition. It is a disease of debility, and must be treated as such.

SYMPTOMS.—Weakness, as denoted by nervous tremors, quick pulse, and muscular agitation; great anxiety, expressed in the countenance of the patient; and deliriousness, as made manifest by a frightened imagination. The patient is firm in the belief that something distressing is about to befall himself or some of his family, and frequently seeks to escape from the imaginary trouble. He sees the most frightful objects, which, in his imagination, are seeking to destroy him. In his anxiety to elude them, he frequently attempts to destroy his own life. He imagines that his kindred and friends have deserted him; his mind is completely upset, and he sees everything the opposite from what it is. The pulse at first may be slow, afterwards quick, and still later, small and weak.

TREATMENT.—The treatment in this disease consists, in all uncomplicated cases, in supporting the nervous system, in its exalted condition, with stimulants, until we can

gradually let it down to a natural and healthful action. We will generally find it necessary to give the patient his accustomed stimulants, in reduced quantities, until we can get him under the influence of other remedies.

Opium, laudanum, and morphine, are the most reliable means at our command to take the place of alcoholic stimulants. As the patient is brought under the influence of some one of these remedies, he must gradually be deprived of his accustomed drinks. The malt liquors may for a while be substituted for the distilled liquors.

In very severe cases, it will require about twice the ordinary dose of these remedies to effect the object we desire. The anodynes should be given every two hours till sleep is induced. Doctor Wood says "that the particular plan of treatment which he usually pursues is the following: Two grains of opium, half a grain of sulphate of morphine, or an equivalent quantity of one of the liquid preparations of the drug, are given every two hours, and steadily persevered in, until sleep takes place, or a decided narcotic impression is evinced." The quantity of the medicine can then be gradually diminished, and after a while the system brought down to the natural stimulus of food alone.

It will frequently happen that there is a deranged condition of the bowels which must be corrected, as soon as possible, with the ordinary remedies.

In those occasional cases, where there is congestion or inflammation of the brain, we may very cautiously resort to the means directed to cure inflammation of the brain.

Camphor, ether, musk, and chloroform, are at times useful remedies in this complaint.

Powder of Opium and Musk.

Powdered Opium.....	Two Grains.
Musk.....	Five Grains.
Magnesia.....	Four Grains.
Sugar of Milk.....	Ten Grains.
Mix. To be taken every two to four hours, in delirium tremens.— <i>Vogt.</i>	

Mixture of Laudanum and Ether.

Laudanum.....	One fl. Drachm.
Ether.....	One fl. Drachm.
Camphor Water.....	Eight fl. Ounces.
Mix. In delirium tremens. Dose, one-half to one fl. ounce.	

APOPLEXY.

SYMPTOMS.—A sudden deprivation of voluntary motion, sensation and consciousness. This may be partial or complete. The attacks may be sudden or preceded by various affections of the brain, as a sense of fullness, headache, ringing in the ears, imperfect vision, quivering of the tongue, and a general perversion of the functions of the brain. The patient generally falls to the ground when attacked, and to all appearances, except that the breathing and circulation goes on, looks as if dead. There is a lifeless expression of the countenance, and the face is frequently of a dark purple color. The arteries of the neck are sometimes very much enlarged, and the action of the blood in them violent. The pulse, most frequently, is full, strong and slow, the breathing unnaturally slow, and occasionally accompanied with deep snoring. The power over the muscles of the eyes, mouth, throat, bladder, and bowels, being partially, or wholly lost, they fail

ie perform their accustomed functions, and remain insensible to ordinary impressions. The patient may lay in this condition for a short time, or for several days, but generally by the seventh day they either sink under it or gradually recover.

TREATMENT.—As the cause of apoplexy is most generally a compression on the brain in consequence of an effusion of blood or serum, and as men of all kinds of temperaments are subject to its attacks, those most frequently of an hereditary disposition, our treatment must be cautiously pursued, and varied so as to meet the peculiarities of each case. It should be commenced, when it is not contraindicated, by general or local bleeding. We must be guided in the amount of blood taken by its effects on the system. Judgment alone, in each case, must determine the amount to be taken, and whether it will be necessary to repeat the operation. Some cases will require several general bleedings, others simply local bleeding, and still others that will not bear bleeding at all. Cathartics should be resorted to early, if possible to introduce them into the stomach, and those used which may be particularly indicated by any symptoms that may exist. The strongest fluid cathartics will generally be the best. They will frequently have to be assisted in their operation by the stronger injections. Croton oil is a valuable remedy to move the bowels in apoplexy.

If there is much heat of the head and symptoms of inflammation, ice water, or ice itself, may be applied to the head in bladders; but if there is a depressed condition of the system they should not be used, or if they produce that condition they should at once be discontinued.

Blisters applied to the bare scalp and mustard paste to

the feet and legs, are useful remedies, especially when the patient is likely to remain in a comatose condition; at the same time we may use stimulating liniments on the spine, over the stomach, and on the extremities.

It is advisable when the attack first comes on to remove all compression from about the neck, support the patient in an erect position, and allow him a free circulation of cool air.

Injection of Common Salt and Arnica.

Common Salt.....	One Ounce.
Infusion of Arnica.....	Twelve Ounces.
Mix.	Said to be useful in apoplexy and paralysis.— <i>Foy.</i>

PALSY, OR PARALYSIS.

Palsy is a partial or complete diminution of the power of motion, and sometimes of sensation, in various parts of the body. It may attack one set of muscles, or it may be more general in its attack. When, for example, it attacks the muscles concerned in swallowing, talking, of the face, or the bladder, it is said to be local; when one side of the body is affected it is called *hemiplegia*; and when the lower extremities are paralysed, *paraplegia*.

The causes of paralysis are the same that give rise to inflammation of the brain, apoplexy, and irritation of the brain, spinal cord, or large nerves. Tumors, by their pressure on the brain or nerves, are a frequent cause of paralysis. A slight congestion of the brain might cause palsy when a greater congestion would cause apoplexy.

An irritation of the brain may result in inflammation, palsy, or apoplexy.

It is very common for elderly people to be troubled with a tremor of the head or hands, which at first is hardly perceptible, but soon becomes constant and very annoying. This is called *shaking palsy*. Any excess calculated to overtax the nervous system may produce the shaking palsy, as excessive physical or mental labor, intemperance in food or drinks, or excess in venereal indulgences. The attack may come on with or without premonitory symptoms, but generally it is preceded by sensations of prickling and tingling similar to those experienced when it is said a limb has been asleep. There may also be numbness and a feeling of weakness in the part affected.

The prospect of cure will depend on the cause of the disease. When it arises in consequence of a mild irritation or a slight effusion it may frequently be cured. It can also, when caused by the presence of a tumor, sometimes be cured by the removal of the tumor; but when more grave causes give rise to it, as tumor of the brain, softening of the brain, and hemorrhage of the brain, it will necessarily prove fatal.

TREATMENT.—The treatment of palsy, is much like that of apoplexy, in its first attacks. It consists of bleeding, purging, blistering, and, if necessary, inducing ptyalism. In cases of long standing, kept up from habit, or from debility, after the cause has been removed, a proper use of anodynes and tonics will probably restore the patient to health. He should be kept on a good nourishing diet, of easy digestion, and every exciting cause should be removed.

Stimulating liniments, strychnine, electricity, setons,

and the use of the moxa, have all had their advocates, and in many instances they are useful remedies in paralysis.

Infusion of Arnica.

Flowers of Arnica.....	One Ounce.
Boiling Water.....	One Pint.
Infuse for half an hour, and strain. Dose, half an ounce to an ounce. Use in chronic rheumatism and paralysis.	

Cottecau.

Pills of Cantharides and Capsicum.

Powdered Cantharides.....	Five Grains.
Powdered Capsicum.....	Eight Grains.
Powdered Camphor.....	One Scruple.
Powdered Guaiacum.....	One Drachm.
Tincture of Colocynth.....	Sufficient.
Form mass, and divide into eighty pills. Dose, one, gradually increasing to four or five, twice a-day, in paraplegia.	

Sundelin.

Pills of Extract of Nux Vomica.

Extract of Nux Vomica.....	One Scruple.
Extract of Liquorice.....	Seven Scruples.
Mix and make eighty pills. Two to four, two or three times a-day, in paralysis.— <i>Radius.</i>	

Infusion of Horseradish.

Fresh Sliced Horseradish	One Ounce.
Bruised Mustard Seed.....	One Ounce.
Boiling Water.....	One Pint.
Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.	

U. S. Ph.

Dose, two ounces, several times a-day, in paralysis.

Ointment of Nitrate of Strychnine.

Nitrate of Strychnine..... One and a half Grains.
Lard..... Two Drachms.
Rub well together. Used as a friction in paralyzed parts.

Wendt.

TETANUS, OR CRAMP.

This affection consists of a rigid contraction of a portion or all of the muscles, which at times become partially relaxed, without loss of memory. When the contractions are general, the whole body remains immovably fixed in one position. When the muscles of the jaws are affected, it is called *trismus*, or *locked jaw*. The whole body may be permanently bent forwards, backwards, or to one side.

The cause of tetanus is probably owing to some peculiarity of the patient, climate, or season. The great exciting causes are accidents of the nature of punctured wounds which injure the nerves. A crushed finger may give rise to it, and the irritation of the unremoved nail keep it up. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and strychnine are occasional causes of tetanus.

SYMPTOMS.—There is at first uneasiness, then stiffness, and finally rigidity of the muscles of the back and neck. There will soon be difficulty in swallowing; and in a little while other parts become affected and lose their natural action. There is also much pain in consequence of spasm and contraction of the muscles, the violence of which is occasionally so great as to partially rupture some of the muscles, and to break the teeth; it has been asserted that bones have been broken and joints dislocated from this cause. A very slight cause will sometimes

produce a paroxysm—even the laying of the hand on the body of the patient.

TREATMENT.—Our first attention must, when there is a wound, be directed to it, and see that all irritating substances are removed from it, and that it is well cleansed, and dressed with poultices containing opium, morphine, or some of the narcotic extracts, as belladonna. The wound should be carefully examined every day to see that it has free vent, and that there is no accumulation of unhealthy matters in it. The bowels should be acted on smartly at first, if practicable, with calomel, and afterwards with some mild cathartic every day, for the purpose of removing all irritating accumulations. If we have reason to believe that inflammation is the cause of the trouble, the lancet, cups, or leeches, must be used to the extent of reducing it. The patient should be examined with care to see if there exists about him any cause of irritation, as worms, or decayed teeth, and if so, they should be removed. Calomel is recommended in protracted cases, to the extent of affecting the gums. We must not fail, early in the disease, to seek to allay irritation by the free use of opiates; and later in the disease to sustain the patient with tonics and a nourishing diet.

The above constitutes as good general treatment as can be laid down. A variety of treatments, involving many different medicines, all of which may be applicable at different times, have been recommended. The belladonna ointment, and ice applied to the spine, extract of Indian hemp, and extract of aconite, internally, tobacco enema, and the inhalation of chloroform may all, at times, be useful remedies.

Some of the teeth may have to be removed, and a

stomach tube used, to pass the food into the stomach, which will necessarily have to be a fluid.

Ointment of Aconite.

Alcoholic Extract of Aconite.....	One Part.
Lard.....	Two Parts.
To be used as a friction in tetanus.— <i>Turnbull.</i>	

Mixture of Musk and Laudanum.

Musk.....	Two Grains.
Fennel Water.....	Six fl. Ounces.
Laudanum.....	Ten Drops.
Syrup of Poppies.....	Two Drachms.
Mix. A spoonful every hour in trismus.— <i>Chesselden.</i>	

Solution of Caustic Potash.

Caustic Potash.....	One and a half Drachms.
Water.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Dissolve. As a rubefacient in tetanus, to be applied to the spine.— <i>Jos. Hartshorne.</i>	

Ointment of Belladonna.

Extract of Belladonna.....	One Drachm.
Lard.....	One Ounce.
Mix. To be applied as friction to the spine.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Pills of Belladonna and Blue Pill.

Extract of Belladonna.....	Twelve Grains.
Blue Pill.....	Twelve Grains.
Powdered Liquorice.....	Twelve Grains.
Mix, and make into one-grain pills. One, three times a-day. In tetanus.	

Mixture of Musk, Camphor and Laudanum.

Musk.....	Ten Grains.
Spirit of Cinnamon	Two Drachms.
Camphor Mixture.....	One Ounce.
Laudanum.....	Twenty Drops.
Mix them for a draught, to be taken every three or four hours, in tetanus.— <i>Thomas.</i>	

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS.

This disease consists of sudden convulsive fits, attended with deprivation of consciousness.

It is sometimes hereditary, but more frequently it arises from various other causes which induce nervous irritation, as for instance in children, the cutting of teeth, or worms; in women uterine irritation; and in men indigestible food in the bowels, and any excess that enervates the body, especially masturbation. Any cause which may give rise to spinal irritation, as severe blows, or that may affect the substance of the brain, as tumors or tuberculous deposits, and a change of structure of the brain may also give rise to it. It is sometimes caused by a retrocession of other diseases, as gout and rheumatism.

SYMPTOMS.—In the great majority of cases the patient falls without warning. The muscles of the eyes, face, jaws and neck become fixed. The eyes are opened, the jaws closed, the veins of the neck distended, and the face and neck of a dark purple color. The muscles of the face soon become affected, rendering breathing difficult. At times there will be spasmodic contractions of the muscles and violent convulsions, especially of the extremities. The body may be drawn out of shape and present a fright-

ful appearance. The fit usually lasts from five to thirty minutes, when the spasms and convulsions cease, and the patient awakes confused, but is soon restored to consciousness.

In some instances there is warning given of the approach of the fit, which may be recognized by the patient or his friends. These symptoms are disordered sensations, as confusion of ideas, headache, dizziness, and imperfect vision. There may also be unusual movements of the body just before the fit. There is frequently a peculiar sensation of heat, cold, pain, or itching, called aura epileptica, which commences at some distant part and proceeds directly to the brain, unless consciousness is lost before it reaches that point.

TREATMENT.—During the convulsions, the patient should be laid on his back, where he can have fresh air, and care must be taken to prevent his injuring himself by his movements. If the tongue protrudes, we must put some hard substance between his teeth to prevent his biting it. His clothes and neck-tie must be loosened. Generally, the fit will soon pass off without the use of other means; but there are occasional instances connected with congestion of the brain, when it will be thought best to bleed generally or locally to prevent apoplexy, or the patient from sinking into a comatose condition. These instances can only be ascertained by becoming familiar with the symptoms of apoplexy. Should there be great depression and danger of the patient being cut off by exhaustion, we must use stimulating liniments externally, and administer stimulating injections.

When the fit is over, as far as possible, every exciting cause must be removed, and the patient's health improved

by nourishing diet, moderate exercise in the open air, and by such moral influences as can be brought to bear upon him. If the fit comes on in consequence of over-loading the stomach or bowels, an emetic or purge will be indicated; if from worms, anthelmintic medicines will be called for; if from blows on the spine, blisters or issues may be demanded; and if from weakness and irritation, tonics and narcotics will be useful.

Pills of Nitrate of Silver and Opium.

Nitrate of Silver.....	Five Grains.
Crumb of Bread	Sufficient.
Opium	Two Grains.
Mix, and make twenty two-grain pills. One every five hours, increasing the dose to three or four pills.	In epilepsy.— <i>Radius.</i>

Powders of Prussian Blue.

Prussian Blue.....	Twelve Grains.
Sugar	One Drachm.
Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One every two hours, in epilepsy.— <i>Radius.</i>	

Powder of Indigo.

Powdered Indigo.....	Half an Ounce.
Aromatic Powder.....	Half a Drachm.
Mix. A teaspoonful, three times a day, in epilepsy.— <i>Radius.</i>	

Pills of Oxide of Zinc and Valerian.

Oxide of Zinc.....	One Scruple.
Powdered Valerian.....	Thirty Grains.
Castor	Four Grains.
Syrup	Sufficient.
Mix, and make twelve pills. To be taken during the day, in epilepsy.— <i>Foy.</i>	

Pills of Nitrate of Silver, Opium, Musk and Camphor.

Nitrate of Silver.....	Six Grains.
Opium	One Drachm.
Musk.....	Two Scruples.
Camphor	Four Scruples.
Mix, and make into ninety-six pills.	One pill, night and morning, gradually increasing the dose. In chronic epilepsy.

CHOREA, OR ST. VITUS' DANCE.

The principal causes of this disease are poisons, improper food, imperfect digestion, worms, injuries to the spine and large nerves, violent exercise of the mind, as of joy or grief, sympathy from seeing others in the same condition, sudden suppression of old discharges, immoderate venery, and self-pollution.

SYMPTOMS.—The first symptoms are frequently so gradual in their approach they are very likely to be overlooked till the disease has made considerable progress; but it will sooner or later be observed that the child favors one side, and on examination it will be found that the opposite side is partially paralyzed, and subject to convulsive movements, which increase until the body, face and extremities are thrown into horrid contortions. The disease may be confined to one side or to one limb, but the whole body is apt to become affected, when the patient will frequently be violently thrown down in his attempts to walk. As the trouble progresses the patient becomes more debilitated and finally unable to walk. The head will lean to one side, and except when in motion the whole body will appear as if unable to bear its own weight. The sufferer will frequently be unable to

feed himself, and when the disease is long continued the mind will sometimes become affected permanently. This affection seldom occurs after puberty, and it is more apt to affect females than males.

TREATMENT.—The true nature of this disease being but imperfectly understood, has led to a diversified treatment. I confess that in my own experience I have not received that benefit in the treatment of this disease that I anticipated. It seems to run about such a course under any treatment, and it frequently gets well without any treatment at all. The diet should be corrected, and if worms exist they must be destroyed. The mind ought to be brought under as quieting influences as possible, and the patient gratified in all reasonable wishes. They should not be crossed in their desires, nor scolded because of their peculiarities, and they ought to be kept from the presence of others laboring under the same affliction. Should the disease arise from a sudden suppression of an accustomed discharge, we must seek to re-establish that discharge, and if we fail in that, to establish an issue to take its place. The patient should be well clothed, and all practices calculated to weaken and depress the nerves must be prohibited. Too much cannot be said in favor of personal kindness to the patient and seeking to gain his confidence and affections by falling in with his desires, and putting up with his oddities without wounding his feelings, and subjecting him to severe mortification. Much injury has been done by trying to scold those afflicted out of their motions—a remedy directly calculated to make them worse. Cupping, leeching, and counter-irritation, will be necessary in those instances that owe their existence to congestions. The daily use

of strong physic, long kept up, is often successful in the treatment of this disease. The condition of the patient, to the inexperienced, would seem to contra-indicate its use, and hence it is but seldom that the friends of the patient can be induced to follow directions in regard to it. Electricity used three times a day, without shocks, will often prove highly serviceable. Black snakeroot and its preparations, quinine, nitrate of silver, sulphate of zinc, and numerous other articles have at times been used with much apparent success. Iron and its various preparations have stood deservedly high in the treatment of this affection, both on account of their supposed specific effects on the nervous system, and as tonics.

We are not to expect benefit from any course of medicine unless kept up for a long time.

Patients will be liable to occasional attacks of this disease till after puberty, when it will disappear, or very likely become a permanent affliction.

Powders of Black Snakeroot.

Powdered Black Snakeroot.....One Ounce.
Powdered Carbonate of Iron.....One Ounce.
Mix, and divide into thirty-two powders. Take one powder every four hours in syrup, or oftener if the stomach will retain it. In chorea.

Pills of Ferrocyanuret of Zinc.

Ferrocyanuret of Zinc.....Fifteen Grains.
Powdered Valerian.....Half a Drachm.
Extract of Valerian.....Sufficient.
Mix, and make sixty pills. Two, morning and evening, in chorea.—*Rosensteil.*

Decoction of Black Snakeroot.

Black Snakeroot.....	One Ounce.
Water.....	One Pint.
Boil twenty minutes, and strain. Dose, for a child ten years of age a wineglassful thrice times a-day, in chorea.	

Etherial Tincture of Chloride of Zinc.

Chloride of Zinc.....	Four Drachms.
Alcohol.....	One fl. Ounce.
Sulphuric Ether.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Mix. Five drops every four hours, in a little sugar and water, gradually increasing the dose, in chorea.— <i>Hufeland.</i>	

HYSTERIA, OR THE HYSTERIC DISEASE.

Hysteria is mostly confined to females between the ages of fifteen and forty-five. It is owing to some functional disturbance of the brain not very well understood. Spinal irritation, disorder of the menstrual functions, premature development, and nervous exhaustion seem to be its usual causes.

SYMPTOMS.—Dizziness, headache, stupor, ringing in the ears, disordered vision, and tenderness of the spine and abdomen, followed by fits that take place at indefinite periods and known as hysterical. During the fit consciousness may be perfect, or completely lost. There is frequently a distressed sensation and oppression about the chest and stomach, which is often described as if a ball was rising from the region of the stomach to the throat, producing a sensation as of choking. The countenance by turns is wild, or expressionless; the body becomes convulsed and thrown into various shapes, and the patient, at such times, seeks to do herself an injury by striking, biting, and pulling her hair, with a violence quite

remarkable. Sometimes the limbs become perfectly stiff, and after a while relaxed again, and then perhaps again rigid. When the fit goes off, consciousness gradually returns, and the female gives way to her emotions by loud laughter, sobbing, or lamentations. There are occasional instances of hysteria, where the patient is free from convulsions, but appears to be perfectly paralyzed and insensible. This condition assimilates death, the pulse being feeble, the surface cold, and the countenance fixed and expressionless.

Hysteria has sometimes, for a short time, been mistaken for apoplexy.

One form of hysteria, known as *catalepsy*, consists of a sudden suspension of the will and senses. The body and limbs will remain in the same position as when attacked, or in such a position as they are afterwards placed. The patient is said to be in a trance, or to have a cataleptic fit. The attack may last for days, and be repeated so as to keep the patient under its influence for years. People have sometimes been thought dead while in this condition. The patients are occasionally conscious while in these fits, but unable to stir or make the least noise.

TREATMENT.—When the attack comes on, the patient should be placed on her back where there is plenty of fresh air, and her clothes loosened. The face may then be sprinkled with cold water, and volatile spirits or salts carefully placed to the nose, and if she can swallow, a few drops of the spirit of hartshorn, or a teaspoonful of the spirit of lavender in a little water, may be administered. In protracted cases our treatment must be varied to suit the cause. Spinal irritation may require the use of the cups and leeches, or blisters. Enervating indul-

gences should be prohibited, and as far as possible all causes of mental emotion removed. When the system is much depressed tonics may be indicated, and when of a full robust habit depletion may be necessary. So far as disturbance of the menstrual functions give rise to this disease it should be treated as directed in that difficulty.

Much may be done to prevent the recurrence of the fits by keeping the bowels regulated, the patient on a proper diet, the mind calm, and the system, if necessary, toned up with tonics, and also by a proper use of anti-spasmodic remedies.

Pills of Assafetida, Iron and Extract of Chamomile.

Assafetida	One Drachm.
Sulphate of Iron	One Drachm.
Extract of Chamomile	One Drachm.
Mix well, and divide into forty-five pills. Two or more, three or four times a-day, in hysteria.— <i>Syfret.</i>	

Pills of Galbanum and Myrrh.

Galbanum	Six Drachms.
Myrrh	Six Drachms.
Assafetida	Two Drachms.
Syrup	Sufficient.
Beat into a mass, and divide into two hundred and forty pills. Dose, two to four, in hysteria.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Powder of Musk and Valerian.

Musk	Sixteen Grains.
Powdered Valerian	Twenty-four Grains.
Camphor	Eight Grains.
Mix. As an antispasmodic in hysteria, &c. In doses from three to twelve grains.	

Tincture of Soot.

Soot One Part.
 Diluted Alcohol Eight Parts.
 Macerate for eight days, and filter. Dose, from thirty to sixty drops. An antispasmodic, useful in hysteria.—*Guibourt.*

Pills of Opium and Musk.

Extract of Opium..... Twelve Grains.
 Extract of Valerian..... Twenty-four Grains.
 Musk..... Twenty-four Grains.
 Mix, and make sixteen pills. One, then two, then three a-day, in hysteria.—*Foy.*

Tincture of Assafetida and Castor.

Tincture of Assafetida..... One fl. Ounce.
 Tincture of Castor..... One fl. Ounce.
 Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia..... One fl. Drachm.
 Mix. In hysteria, &c. Dose, about a teaspoonful.—*Ellis.*

Pills of Belladonna and Camphor.

Extract of Belladonna..... One Drachm.
 Camphor Three Drachms.
 Assafetida Three Drachms.
 Extract of Opium..... Fifteen Grains.
 Syrup of Gum Arabic Sufficient.
 Mix, and make into one hundred and twenty pills. Give one pill the first day, two the second, and so on till six are given daily, in hysteria.—*Debreyne.*

Pills of Castor, Stramonium and Gentian.

Castor One Drachm.
 Tincture of Stramonium..... Half a Drachm.
 Extract of Gentian Sufficient.
 Beat together, and form twenty-four pills. Three, morning and night, in hysteria.

Mixture of Hoffmann's Anodyne and Valerian.

Hoffmann's Anodyne.....	One Ounce.
Tincture of Valerian.....	One Ounce.
Mix. A teaspoonful every two or three hours in hysteria.	

ACUTE DROPSY OF THE BRAIN.

Inflammation of the brain and its membranes has recently, with much propriety, been substituted for the above name; but as it will be more generally recognized I choose to make use of it, with this explanation. The disease known as dropsy in the head more properly belongs with general dropsy, and may be found under its appropriate head.

The cause of this disease may be hereditary, a scrofulous or consumptive condition of the system, syphilitic poison, or any exciting cause to the brain, as heat or cold, blows or falls. The sudden recession of other diseases frequently give rise to this.

It is generally divided into three stages. In the first there is fever, headache, vomiting, and constipation; the tongue is coated and usually moist; the face may be pale or flushed; the head is hot, the eyes sensitive, and the urine diminished in quantity; the child sleeps but little, but moans and cries and frequently starts and screams as if frightened or in pain; and the pulse is mostly irregular.

In the second stage the mind suffers and the patient becomes more and more indifferent; the pupils of the eyes become dilated, crossed, and the eyes have a dull, heavy expression; there may be double vision, when the sufferer will grasp at imaginary objects; there will, now and then, be twitching of the eyes, mouth and limbs, and some contraction of the legs and arms; the pulse are slow.

In the third stage there will be convulsions, paralysis of one side, delirium, grinding of the teeth, moaning, irregular breathing, and a quick, excited pulse. The course of this disease is from one to three weeks.

TREATMENT.—This should be energetic. Blood must be taken from the arm, or near the brain with the cups or leeches, in quantities suited to the severity of the case and the age of the patient. Active purges should next be given, and persevered in till the bowels are thoroughly evacuated. As soon as possible, the system must be brought under the influence of calomel, by its repeated use, in small doses, and the use of the calomel should be kept up till the evacuations appear natural. Small doses of tartar emetic, when retained on the stomach, will be of great service in abating fever and in diminishing the force of the circulation.

It is customary to shave the scalp and apply cold water and ice to the head. The water may be poured from a pitcher in a small stream on the head, and the ice may be covered with oiled silk or put into bladders. Care must be taken not to carry the use of these remedies to such an extent as to dangerously depress the system.—At the same time that we are using cold applications to the head, we must use hot ones to the feet. After the feet have been soaked in warm water, stimulating poultices should be applied to them and the ankles. Counter-irritation to the nape of the neck is recommended after the active stage of the disease has passed.

Many valuable hints and suggestions, useful in the treatment of this dangerous affection, may be found by a careful and thorough perusal of the articles treating of the subjects of inflammation and dropsy of the brain.

Powders of Foxglove and Calomel.

Powdered Foxglove.....	Ten Grains.
Powdered Calomel	Six Grains.
Powdered Valerian.....	Two Scruples.
Powdered Assafetida	Half a Drachm.
Powdered Castor.....	Half a Drachm.
Sugar	One Drachm.
Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders.	One, morning and evening, in the convulsions attending an acute dropsy of the brain.— <i>Pierquin.</i>

Powders of Calomel and Foxglove.

Calomel	Three Grains.
Foxglove	Four Grains.
Sugar	One Drachm.
Mix, and divide into twelve powders.	Two a-day, in chronic cases of acute dropsy of the brain.— <i>Berand.</i>

HYDROPHOBIA.

This terrible disease is caused by the absorption of poison from a wound made by the teeth of an animal laboring under the same affection. It is not usual for the first symptoms to make their appearance till twenty days after the wound is made, by which time it is generally healed. It is sometimes months, or even years, before they make their appearance.

SYMPTOMS.—The patient at first feels some unusual sensations about the wound, more like itching, numbness, coldness, burning, or stiffness, than pain, which runs towards the body. The old wound swells, becomes dark red, opens, discharges a thin fluid, and puts on an aggravated appearance. There will soon be experienced pains in different parts of the body, and the sufferer will be-

come restless, peevish, sleepless, and unusually sensitive in all his perceptions. In the course of a few days it will be noticed that swallowing is performed with much difficulty, especially of fluids, owing to a stiffness about the throat. This difficulty increases so fast that in a little while it is impossible to swallow without causing the severest pain and spasms. There will be tightness of the chest, with difficult breathing ; and the whole frame will tremble and be convulsed. The countenance will denote the most fearful anxiety, and any thing that suggests the idea of liquids to the patient will throw him into convulsions. There is an unusual secretion about the mouth, which the sufferer will make every effort to avoid swallowing. The patient seems to be conscious of, but unable to govern his actions, when in one of the convulsive fits. When the fit is approaching he will frequently warn his friends to avoid his violence. "In comparatively rare instances, he gives way to a wild fury, like that of a savage beast when enraged ; roars, howls, curses, strikes at persons near him, rends or breaks everything within his reach, bites others or himself; till, exhausted at length, he sinks into a gloomy, listless dejection, from which another paroxysm rouses him." Sometimes the fits cease for a while, and the patient will appear quite natural, and be able to partake of food and drinks, and to sleep naturally ; but he will soon awake to a renewal of his struggles, or to close his eyes in death, which event generally occurs within five days, though occasionally not till after that time.

TREATMENT.—It is not probable that when the poison has been absorbed into the system, any person has been cured of its effects. This being the case, our treatment

will be mostly preventive, and used after the wound has been inflicted, and before the poison has been absorbed into the system, and of a character to give the patient as much relief from his sufferings as possible.

As soon after a person has been bitten as it can be done, the whole surface of the wound should be cut out, including as much substance as will be required to remove every particle of the poison ; it should then be thoroughly cauterized with nitrate of silver, or if nothing better is at hand, a red hot iron. It must afterwards be dressed with a poultice or with some mild salve. Should the wound be on one of the fingers, it will be best to cut it off ; and if situated on the palm of the hand, it may be safer to cut off the hand than to undertake to cut out the wound in so complicated a part. If this operation has even been neglected for a long time, we are directed by the best authority, to thoroughly cut out the old wound, whenever we are satisfied that the bite was that of a mad dog, or even after the first symptoms of hydrophobia have made their appearance. If we are doubtful about the bite being that of a rabid animal, it will then be the safer course to cut out the wound. When this course is not taken, the next best will be to wash the wound thoroughly, and cauterize its surface with some of the caustics. A cupping glass is sometimes placed over the wound, and the air excluded from it with a pump, with a view of drawing out the poison with the blood. In that case the surface ought afterwards to be cauterized. After the surface has been cauterized, it should be dressed with stimulating poultices, so as to cause a free discharge from the wound.

Opium, laudanum, morphine, and chloroform, are the

best remedies to render the patient insensible to his sufferings.

Of all the different articles recommended as specifics, it is not probable that any one of them has ever been of the least service whatever.

NEURALGIA.

Neuralgia embraces those painful and disordered affections of the nerves, peculiar to themselves, and known by different names, which have reference to the part affected, as neuralgia of the face, called "*tic douloureux*," neuralgia of the ear, earache, of the jaw, one form of toothache, of the heart, and of the sciatic nerve, called *sciatic rheumatism*. Every part of the body is subject to neuralgic attacks.

Neuralgic pains can best be described by saying that they are of every variety, and of every degree of severity.

In the treatment of this affection, we have an almost endless variety of medicines, both for internal and external use.

Iron, quinine, iodide of potash, ammonia, turpentine, opium, laudanum, morphine, belladonna, stramonium, musk, ether, castor, chloroform, and the whole class of narcotics, tonics, and stimulants, have been used with every degree of success.

Powders of Iron and Myrrh.

Subcarbonate of Iron.....	One Ounce.
Myrrh.....	One Drachm.
Mix, and divide into fifty powders. One every five or six hours, in neuralgia from debility.	

Pills of Valerianate of Zinc.

Valerianate of Zinc Nine Grains.
 Tragacanth Thirty Grains.
 Mix, and make twelve pills. One, morning and evening, in nervous headache, neuralgia, &c.—*Devay.*

Mixture of Guaiac and Henbane.¹

Tincture of Guaiac Two fl. Drachms.
 Tincture of Henbane One fl. Drachm.
 Mix. Twenty to thirty drops, morning and evening, in spasm of the stomach and neuralgia.—*Radius.*

Plaster of Belladonna.

Resin Plaster Three Ounces.
 Extract of Belladonna One and a half Ounces.
 Melt the plaster by means of a water-bath, and add the extract.
 Mix well. As a plaster over neuralgic pains.—*U. S. Ph.*

Bolus of Castor.

Assafetida Half an Ounce.
 Valerian Half an Ounce.
 Castor Half an Ounce.
 Amber Half an Ounce.
 Camphor One Scruple.
 Syrup Sufficient.
 Mix, and form a bolus of ten grains each. Said to be efficacious in hysteria, neuralgia and vertigo.—*Foy.*

Mixture of Honey, Turpentine and Guaiac.

Honey Two Drachms.
 Oil of Turpentine Two Drachms.
 Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac Two Drachms.
 Oil of Cloves Three Drops.
 Oil of Lemons Three Drops.
 Mix. A teaspoonful, twice or thrice a-day, in neuralgia, sciatica and lumbago.—*Copland.*

Liniment of Chloroform.

Soap Liniment.....Two fl. Ounces.
ChloroformOne fl. Drachm.
Mix. As an application in neuralgic pains, over the affected part.—*Tuson.*

Opiated Turpentine Liniment.

Oil of Tupentine.....One fl. Ounce.
Oil of Chamomile.....Two fl. Ounces.
Laudanum.....One fl. Drachm.
Mix. As a lotion in neuralgia.—*Recamieo.*

SUN STROKE.

This affection, *coup de soleil*, or stroke of the sun, is caused, in some way, by heat. The direct rays of the sun may produce congestion or effusion within the head, and a person be attacked with sun stroke in consequence; but in many instances those attacked with sun stroke have not been exposed to the rays of the sun, but to a confined heat. It has been observed that it does not follow that the greatest number of attacks occur in the hottest days, but in those hot days, accompanied with a peculiarly oppressive atmosphere, which has a powerfully exhausting influence on the nervous system. It has also been observed that its attacks are mostly confined to persons of a broken constitution, and who have but little nervous power.

The great majority of cases of sun stroke occur in foreigners during their first summer in this country.

TREATMENT.—Except in a very few cases, the treatment must consist of the use of stimulants internally and externally. If the patient cannot swallow, stimulating

injections ought to be administered. Wine and brandy may be used as internal stimulants, and infusions of pepper and mustard externally.

Bleeding should never be resorted to except there is that condition of the brain which may cause apoplexy, and then only with the greatest caution, using leeches sparingly, and watching the influence of depletion on the strength.

I have never known a person, laboring under this disease from exhaustion of the nervous power, who recovered after general bleeding.

Stimulating Injection of Cayenne Pepper.

Cayenne Pepper.....	One Ounce.
Common Salt.....	Two Ounces.
Water.....	One Pint.
Mix, and use one-half at a time.	

Stimulating Injection of Ammonia.

Aqua Ammonia	One Ounce.
Cow's Milk.....	One Pint.
Mix. This injection can be made more stimulating, if necessary, by the addition of a half or an ounce more of the ammonia.	

Stimulating Injection of Croton Oil.

Croton Oil	Eight Drops.
Castor Oil.....	Three Ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic.....	One Ounce.
Mix well, and add to a quart of gruel. To be used as an injection, to rouse, by its stimulant action on the bowels, and so divert morbid action from the brain.— <i>Mitchell.</i>	

CLASS III.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES.

IRRITATIVE FEVER.

This name embraces a class of fevers induced in consequence of various irritations, as worms, in worm fever, teething, in teething fever, and hectic fever, from disorganization of the lungs. It is symptomatic of other affections.

In the treatment, we are first, if possible, to remove the cause; as in worm fever, the worms should be dislodged; in teething fever, the gums must be lanced; and if the fever is caused by some foreign substance in the flesh, it must be extracted. The bowels should be evacuated if they contain any irritating substances, and acidity of the stomach must be corrected by such articles as soda and magnesia.

If the inflammatory symptoms require it, general or local bleeding may be resorted to and followed by cathartics and cooling drinks.

When hectic fever is symptomatic of consumption, we can add nothing to the treatment directed under the head

of consumption ; but should it be symptomatic of a fever sore, or of an ulcerated limb, its cure may possibly be effected by the amputation of the limb.

PERNICOUS OR CONGESTIVE FEVER.

This fever seems to consist of the extreme cases of intermittent, remittent, and continued fevers, where the nervous powers are so exhausted as to destroy the patient at the very onset of the disease, unless there is prompt and decided relief had from the use of proper remedies.

The treatment is the same as directed in those fevers mentioned. The use of the means employed must be in proportion to the violence of the symptoms.

MILK-SICKNESS.

This disease is also known as trembles, tires, slows, puking fever, and river sickness. It is confined mostly to the western of the United States ; and it affects cattle as well as men. It is supposed to be caused in cattle by something they eat, and in men by the use of the milk and flesh of the animals affected.

The symptoms are irregular appetite, a torpid condition of the liver and bowels, stiffness and trembling of the limbs, nausea, vomiting, faintness, and great nervous agitation. The symptoms are much like those of acrid narcotic poisons.

TREATMENT.—The daily use of purgatives and a free use of mucilaginous drinks. A frequent use of soda or magnesia will be required to allay burning sensations in the stomach. Calomel in large doses, combined with

opium, is recommended in cases of unusual constipation, attended with irritation. Cathartics must be aided in their operation by the use of injections. Injections of castor oil and turpentine are particularly indicated in this disease. Blisters, especially up and down the spine, will be of great service.

Patients laboring under this disease frequently sink into a typhoid condition, when the strength must be supported by the usual means.

. INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

The ordinary inflammation of the eyes commences with a painful pricking sensation, as if caused by some irritating substance. There is an effusion of the tears, redness in the corners of the eyes, the inner surface of the lids and over the balls, and as the inflammation advances the heat and pain become violent, and are accompanied with headache, inability to bear the light, sharp lancinating pains in the eyebrows, eyes, and head, and also a painful sensation as if the eyeballs had increased in size.

The eye is subject to inflammation from the same causes as other parts, and in addition to these, from its exposed condition to light, irritation from dust and sand, constant sewing, reading or writing without sufficient light, or by a too powerful light.

Inflammation of the eyes may take place in consequence of some diseased condition of the system, as scrofula and measles. The occasional instances of inflammation of the eyes resulting from the application of venereal poison, occasion the greatest anxiety to the physician.

TREATMENT.—Ordinary cases of this disease may be controlled by low diet, active cathartics, and the use of proper eye-waters and ointments.

When there is active inflammation, in addition to bleeding from the arm, leeches should be applied to the eyelids and blisters to the temples, or on the back of the neck. Emetics, purgatives, and cooling drinks, will be useful aids in reducing the inflammation.

The violent pain in the eyes and head must be assuaged by the use of Dover's powder, morphine, or opium; the eyes may also be bathed with a watery solution of opium, or a decoction of poppy heads. Cold or warm applications of water, whichever answers the best purpose of reducing the inflammation, may be kept constantly applied to the eyes. The patient should be confined to a dark room, and the eyes must be protected by wearing green silk over them.

In the treatment of inflammation of the eyes, Dr. McKenzie remarks as follows: "We ought neither to delay the abstraction of blood if the symptoms are smart, and the case of some days' standing; nor ought we, on the other hand, to indulge in the absurd expectation that profuse blood-letting is to cure the disease completely, without the use of local applications. I hold any notions of this kind which some have entertained, as crude and irrational, and their practice as perhaps the most destructive which could be followed. By very profuse blood-letting the patient is too much reduced, and the eye rendered more susceptible of disorganization."

In speaking of direct applications to the eye, Dr. Gross remarks that "locally, none but the mildest remedies should be employed. It is a great mistake, yet one

which is constantly committed even by men otherwise experienced, to use strong applications to the eye in every form and stage of the inflammation. Nothing can be more erroneous and unscientific, and, consequently, more prejudicial to the parts, than such a procedure. How often have I seen the simplest conjunctivitis, which in a few days might have disappeared spontaneously, converted into a most violent, obstinate, and protracted disease by the untimely use of a collyrium! If a collyrium be admissible at all, it is only, as a general rule, after the morbid action has been, in some degree, subjugated by other means, when it has assumed a subacute character, or when it is about to become chronic; in ordinary cases, I generally dispense with such applications altogether.

"The most valuable articles of this class of remedies are the different preparations of lead and zinc, wine of opium, and the nitrate of silver, the latter of which is at once the most potent and the most abused. The lead or zinc may be used in the form of solution, in the proportion of one, two or three grains of the salt to the ounce of distilled water, a few drops being poured upon the inflamed surface once or twice in the twenty-four hours. If the application smart beyond a few minutes, it must be weakened, or employed less frequently. The best preparation of opium is Sydenham's laudanum—the wine of opium of the shops—diluted with three or four parts of water, or dropped upon the eye in a pure state. The strength of the nitrate of silver should vary from the eighth of a grain to two grains for the more ordinary cases, while in the more violent it may range from five to sixty. When the solution is very strong, it should be applied by means of a camel-hair pencil, the inflamed

surface having been previously dried with a soft linen rag. When the lids also suffer, the best plan is to touch them and not the ball, their return to their natural position serving to diffuse the caustic over the whole of the diseased structure. Whatever collyrium be used, its effects must be carefully watched, and whenever they are found to flag, another must take its place. The solid nitrate of silver ought never to be used about the eye."

Anodyne Eye-Water.

Opium	Eight Grains.
Camphor.....	Four Grains.
Boiling Water.....	Ten fl. Ounces.
Dissolve and strain.	To be applied as often as it gives relief.

Anodyne Eye-Water.

Slippery Elm Water.....	Four Ounces.
Saffron	One Drachm.
Laudanum	One Drachm.
Macerate the saffron in the elm water, several hours, strain, and add the laudanum.	To be used occasionally.

Astringent Eye-Water.

Sulphate of Zinc.....	Four Grains.
Acetate of Lead.....	Six Grains.
Water	Four fl. Ounces.
Mix, and strain.	A few drops to be applied, two or three times a-day.

Iodide of Zinc Eye-Wash.

Iodide of Zinc.....	Four Grains.
Water	Four fl. Ounces.
Dissolve.	Useful in scrofulous sore eyes. A few drops to be put into the eyes two or three times in twenty-four hours.

Borax Eye-Water.

Borax.....	Half a Drachm.
Sugar	One Drachm.
Rose Water.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Mix.— <i>Richards.</i>	

Camphor Eye-Water.

Camphor Water.....	Six fl. Ounces.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Mix. A mild astringent and stimulant in inflammation of the eyes. Apply two or three times a-day.	

Sulphate of Copper Eye-Water.

Sulphate of Copper.....	Eight Grains.
Armenian Bole	Eight Grains.
Camphor.....	Two Grains.
Boiling Water	Eight fl. Ounces.
Rub well together, permit to settle, and strain. As an application in purulent ophthalmia of infants.— <i>Ware.</i>	

Nitrate of Silver Ointment.

Nitrate of Silver.....	Two Grains.
Solution of Sugar of Lead.....	Four Drops.
Lard.....	One Drachm.
Mix well. To be applied to the edge of the lids, in chronic ophthalmia, twice a-day.	

BURNS AND SCALDS.

For the first forty-eight hours after burns and scalds, there is much depression and congestion, with shivering and coldness of the surface. If the sufferer lives through this depressed stage, reaction comes on attended with inflammation, which may last a number of days, or till suppuration takes place, when if the patient is not to sur-

vive he will soon be destroyed by exhaustion or by inflammation of some of the vital organs.

TREATMENT.—Our first object must be to induce reaction, to prevent the patient from sinking in the depressed stage. “To raise the system from *depression* or collapse into which it so frequently sinks, even in comparatively slight burns and scalds, immediate recourse should be had to the exhibition of a full anodyne, along with hot toddy, ammonia, sinapisms to the extremities, and artificial warmth. The quantity of morphine, or whatever form of opium may be used, should be at least double what it is in ordinary accidents, the system being always, under these circumstances, uncommonly tolerant of the medicine. A large dose will not only be conducive to speedy reaction, but will greatly assist in allaying pain and calming the system. If the shock has been unusually severe, it may be necessary, in addition to these means, to use stimulating injections and to rub the spine with some irritating lotion. In the child and old man care is taken not to urge on the reaction too rapidly, or to give opium without a certain degree of caution, lest the subsequent excitement should overtax the enfeebled brain and heart, thereby leading to visceral effusion. As the circulation comes up, the stronger stimulants are gradually withdrawn, the more simple alone being now trusted to for relief.”

When there are simply blisters produced by the heat, it will only be necessary to apply evaporating lotions, as the spirit of camphor, or a weak solution of sugar of lead, and at the same time let the patient take twenty or thirty drops of laudanum as soon after as necessary to allay irritation.

"Cold applications are chiefly adapted to very young, robust subjects, during the heat of summer, but even then they should not be resorted to without great care, for fear of internal congestion and effusion. The proper plan is to use them only so long as they are grateful and soothing to the system, and to discontinue them the moment they are found to be disagreeable. They may consist simply of cold water, spirits and water, or weak solutions of acetate of lead; and the same articles may be applied warm, care being taken, when the one class follows the other, that the transition is gradual and gentle, not sudden and violent. If the lesion be very slight, the surface may be covered with poultices of scraped potato, apple, turnip, starch, arrowroot, or slippery elm; carded cotton; saturnine unguents; or cloths wet with soap liment."

If the burn is sufficient to produce separation of the skin, the spirit of turpentine will be the best application, and should be used in place of the evaporating lotions. "Lime-water and linseed oil, and lime-water and milk have been commonly used; but the spirit of turpentine is the best application. Where the constitution is irritable, and it gives violent pain, dilute it with oil, or with oil and lime-water." Laudanum in wine or brandy should be given as long as there are chills or until reaction comes on. The applications to the burnt surface may be made with saturated cloths, and they should be kept on constantly so as to perfectly exclude the air.

If the burn has been so severe as to destroy the flesh, fomentations and poultices will be necessary to induce suppuration. When this commences the system must be supported with wine, brandy, quinine, etc. Irritation

and restlessness must be controlled with some of the preparations of opium. The bowels ought to be kept open and the secretions regulated as far as possible.

Dr. Gross, in his System of Surgery, says: "In my own practice, I have experienced the most signal benefit in the treatment of burns and scalds from *carbonate of lead*, in the form of white paint; and in 1845 I called the attention of the profession to the subject in a short article inserted in Dr. Bell's Bulletin of Medical Science. Numerous observations made since that time have only served to confirm the views then expressed. From its great efficacy, and the readiness with which it can usually be employed, this mode of treatment deserves to come into more general use. It is not applicable merely to the milder forms of burns and scalds, but it may often be advantageously used, no matter what may be the extent or depth of the injury.

" As the lead of the shops is very stiff, and, consequently, unfit for use, my invariable plan is to incorporate with it a sufficient quantity of linseed oil to make it of the consistence of thick cream. Thus prepared, the affected surface is thickly and thoroughly coated with it by means of a large camel-hair pencil, a soft mop, or a small paint brush. If vesicles exist, their contents are evacuated with a fine needle, and the parts are well dried, otherwise, the lead will not adhere. The dressing is completed by covering the painted surface with a layer of carded cotton, or a piece of old muslin or linen, supported by a moderately firm roller. In mild cases, one application of this kind, allowed to remain on four or five days, will usually suffice to effect a cure. In the more severe forms of the lesion, on the contrary, a considerable

number may be required. Whenever the dressings become stiff or saturated with secretions, they should be removed, others being immediately substituted.

"I have never witnessed any bad effects from white lead paint, applied as here stated, although I have used it very freely in quite a number of cases. In one instance, that of a negro girl, sixteen years of age, who had a most severe and extensive burn of the neck, chest and abdomen, I maintained the application upwards of five weeks, consuming more than a quart of the lead, without observing the slightest injury. In short, my experience induces me to believe that the treatment is perfectly safe in all cases, whatever may be the extent or depth of the lesion, or the age of the patient. Where a counter-poison, however, is deemed necessary, it will be readily found in the occasional exhibition of a dose of sulphate of magnesia, which, while it keeps the bowels in a soluble state, combines with the lead, forming an inert sulphate.

"Where a stimulant effect is required, as when the parts are in a condition verging upon gangrene, the most eligible dressing, perhaps, is Kentish's ointment, composed of one ounce of basilicon ointment and one drachm of spirits of turpentine, and spread upon strips of old muslin, bound on lightly by a roller; or, instead of this, the surface may be carefully penciled with a weak solution of nitrate of silver, nitric acid, or acid nitrate of mercury, and then covered with a yeast, port wine, or tannin poultice."

The following plan of treatment is perhaps the best for all cases that can be given, though there are several objections to it, especially in warm weather:

"The burnt clothing having been removed, the patient should be laid upon a blanket, and, whatever the degree

of the burn, be well covered with the finest wheaten flour by means of an ordinary sieve. The flour should be laid on thickly but uniformly and gradually, forming a soft and soothing application to the surface. If the cuticle has been abraded or vesicated, the flour will form a thick coat by admixture with the serum discharged from the broken surface. If the skin be charred, the discharge, which will be speedily set up around the eschar, will cake the flour over the part, forming as it were a coating impervious to the air. The crusts thus formed should not be disturbed until they become loosened by the influence of the discharges of the part, when they should be removed; and the ulcerated surface that is exposed, dressed with water-dressing, or lead ointment, according to the amount of irritation existing, the suppurating sore induced being managed on ordinary principles. In some cases lint dipped in "carron oil," composed of equal parts of linseed oil and lime-water, to which a small quantity of spirit of turpentine might be added, has appeared to agree better than any thing else. Whatever local applications be adopted, I hold it to be of the utmost importance in the early stages of the burn to change the dressings as seldom as possible, not until they have been loosened, or rendered offensive by imbibition of the discharges. Every fresh dressing causes the patient very severe pain, and certainly retards materially the progress of the case."

When the scars begin to form there will be considerable contraction, which may become permanent. The proper use of splints will do much towards correcting any deformity that may arise from this cause.

Liniment of Lime Water and Opium.

Lime Water.....	One Ounce.
Linseed Oil.....	One Ounce.
Laudanum.....	One Ounce.
Mix. As an application to burns and scalds.— <i>Augustin.</i>	

Flaxseed Oil Liniment.

Flaxseed Oil.....	Twelve fl. Ounces.
Lime Water.....	Seven fl. Ounces.
Mix. As an application to burns and scalds.— <i>Ainslie.</i>	

Liniment of Eggs.

White of Egg.....	One Ounce.
Flaxseed Oil	Three Ounces.
Mix well. As an application to burns.— <i>Mynscht.</i>	

Liniment of Eggs.

Yolk of Egg	One.
Flaxseed Oil.....	Two Ounces.
Mix. As an application to burns and scalds.— <i>Radius.</i>	

Basilicon Ointment. Resin Cerate.

Resin.....	Five Ounces.
Lard	Eight Ounces.
Yellow Wax.....	Two Ounces.
Melt together. Strain through linen, and stir till cool. As a stimulating ointment in burns.	

Calamine Cerate. Turner's Cerate.

Prepared Calamine.....	Three Ounces.
Yellow Wax.....	Three Ounces.
Lard	One Pound.
Melt the wax and lard, and as they cool stir in the calamine. A soothing application, in scalds and burns, excoriations and ulcerations.	

Carrot Oil Liniment.

Flaxseed Oil.....One Ounce.
Lime Water.....One Ounce.
Mix. Much used for burns and scalds.—*Ed. Ph.*

CANCER.

This is a malignant growth which has power to destroy the parts with which it comes in contact. “It consists of a scirrrous, livid tumor, intersected by firm, whitish, divergent bands; and occurs chiefly in the secreting glands. The pains are acute and lancinating, and often extend to other parts. The tumor ultimately terminates in a fetid and ichorous ulcer. It is distinguished, according to its stage, into *occult* and *open*; the former being the schirrous, the latter the ulcerated condition.”

Almost every part of the body may be the seat of cancer, and it is named from the part affected, as cancer of the womb, stomach, tongue, lips, eyes, etc.

It is supposed to require a peculiar condition of the system to favor its development; but it often comes on when the patient is in apparent good health. “When the disease has advanced so far as to involve the system, the patient has generally a peculiar wan, sallow paleness of complexion, which, with an expression of sadness, is almost characteristic.”

Cancers are called hard, soft, or gelatinous, according to their consistence. When it is difficult to ascertain the character of a cancer, the substance of it must be examined by a microscopist.

TREATMENT.—This consists of quieting pain, supporting the strength, and excision of the parts. Opium,

hyoscyamus, stramonium, and belladonna and their preparations, taken into the stomach, applied to the surface, or thrown into the rectum, are useful remedies to quiet pain in cancer; and nourishing food, exercise in the open air, and tonics, useful means to support the strength.

The removal of the tumor must be left to the judgment of the surgeon; the question to decide being whether the operation will prolong or shorten life.

Arsenical Powder.

White Arsenic.....	One Part.
Calomel	One Hundred and Ninety-nine Parts.
Mix. Recommended in obstinate cases of lepra and cancerous ulcers.— <i>Dupuytren.</i>	

Cataplasma with Acetate of Ammonia.

Extract of Hemlock	One Ounce.
Extract of Henbane.....	Half an Ounce.
Powder of Belladonna	One Drachm.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia.....	Sufficient,
to form a cataplasma. Has been found useful in ulcerated cancerous sores.— <i>Radius.</i>	

Pills of Belladonna and Blue Pill.

Extract of Belladonna.....	Twelve Grains.
Blue Pill.....	Twelve Grains.
Powdered Ipecac	Twelve Grains.
Mix, and make twelve pills. One to be taken, morning and evening, in cancerous affections.— <i>Ainslie.</i>	

Cataplasma of Carrot Root.

Carrot Root.....	At Will.
Scrape down to a pulp. As an application to foul and cancerous ulcers.— <i>Wood.</i>	

Compound Soot Ointment.

Soot.....	Half an Ounce.
Lard.....	Half an Ounce.
Extract of Belladonna	One Drachm.
Triturate together. As an application to cancerous sores.	

*Radius.***Ointment of Hops.**

Hops.....	Two Ounces.
Lard.....	Ten Ounces.
Digest for several hours, by a gentle heat, express and strain.	
Recommended to relieve the pain of cancerous sores.	

*Swediaur.***Ointment of Iodide of Potash and Laudanum.**

Iodide of Potash.....	One and a half Drachms.
Lard.....	One and a half Ounces.
Laudanum.....	One fl. Drachm.
Mix. As a dressing in cancerous sores.— <i>A. T. Thompson.</i>	

Injection of Stramonium and Alum.

Stramonium Leaves.....	Half an Ounce.
Boiling Water.....	Two Pints.
Infuse for half an hour, strain, and add to infusion,	
Alum.....	Two Drachms to an Ounce.
In cancerous affections of the uterus.— <i>Foy.</i>	

EARACHE, AND INFLAMMATION OF THE EAR.

This inflammation is not generally accompanied with fever, but sometimes there is fever attended with delirium, convulsions, and stupor. The pain is frequently very severe when fever is not present.

Exposure to cold is the most frequent cause of these difficulties, but the ordinary causes of inflammation may give rise to them.

In the treatment of these complaints, we must endeavor, when the inflammation and fever are active, to subdue them by the application of leeches behind the ear and by the use of cathartics. If the symptoms become like those of inflammation of the brain, our treatment must be more active, and as directed in such cases.

If the pain, notwithstanding our treatment, continues, we will have good reason to think that a formation of matter is going on, in which case we must urge it forward by the use of warm poultices and fomentations. As soon as an abscess has formed, it must be opened, if possible, and afterwards occasionally syringed with weak soapsuds or with some mucilaginous fluid, as slippery elm water, or flaxseed tea. After the abscess is opened, the violent pain usually abates.

"Earache sometimes continues many days without any apparent inflammation, and is then frequently removed by filling the ear with cotton or wool wetted with laudanum or ether, or even with warm oil or warm water." An onion poultice is an excellent remedy in such cases. Sometimes pain in the ear exists in consequence of an association with a diseased tooth, in which case the usual remedies should be applied to the tooth.

Acoustic Balsam.

Beef Gall.....	Three fl. Drachms.
Balsam of Peru.....	One fl. Drachm.
Mix. To be occasionally dropped into the ear to correct a fetid discharge, syringing it also, daily, with a weak solution of soap and water.— <i>Hugh Smith.</i>	

Injection of Morphine.

Sulphate of Morphine.....	Two Grains.
Yolk of Egg.....	One.
Oil of Olives.....	One Ounce.
Oil of Poppies	One Ounce.
Mix. To ease pain in earache.	

Liniment of Laudanum and Chloroform.

Laudanum.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Chloroform	One and a half Ounces.
Tincture of Camphor.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Mix. As an external embrocation in earache and toothache.	

SICK HEADACHE.

REMEDIES.—When it arises in consequence of bilious derangement, a gentle emetic, or a mild cathartic; from acidity of the stomach, magnesia, soda, and lime-water; from nervousness, Hoffmann's anodyne, paregoric, morphine, strong tea, and infusion of valerian. Various applications may be applied to the head, as spirit of camphor, water of ammonia, spirit of lavender, cologne water, ether, and chloroform. In cases of full habit, leeches to the temple and active cathartics may be required. Mustard paste bound on to the forehead, or, a simple band tightly applied, will frequently cure the most violent headache. Soaking the feet in warm water containing a handful of salt or ashes is an excellent assistant remedy.

To prevent a return of the headache, or to break up its periodical character, it will be necessary to give up the use of tea, coffee, tobacco, and spirits of all kinds. Every practice that can enervate the system must be avoided. The bowels must be kept regulated, and in debilitated ca-

ses the system ought to be toned up with the vegetable and mineral tonics.

MUMPS.

This is a contagious disease of the glands, generally confined to those of the face, but it is subject to translations to other glands, as to the breast and testicles.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain, heat, and swelling about the jaws, usually commencing just under the ear. The swelling extends in different directions, involving other parts, till it becomes a large and painful tumor. Occasionally there is considerable fever, a dry, coated tongue, and hot skin.

It usually runs its course in about six or eight days. One or both sides of the face may be affected at the same time.

This disease generally runs its course mildly, but when the swelling suppurates, opens and discharges matter, or when the disease suddenly leaves one part and attacks another, it sometimes is very dangerous, and will occasionally prove fatal.

TREATMENT.—Avoid taking cold, use a low diet, keep the bowels open with salts or Seidlitz powders, and keep the swelling well covered with flannel or wool. If there is much fever, take a purge and afterwards nauseating doses of tartar emetic. When there is considerable inflammation, bleeding from the arm may be necessary to reduce it, but leeches applied to the part will often answer the purpose. “Should the tumors in the neck suddenly disappear, and febrile symptoms increase, so as to induce an apprehension that the brain will be affected, it will be

advisable to promote and reproduce the swelling by warm fomentations and stimulating liniments.

When the testicles become affected and are swelled, every endeavor should be exerted to prevent suppuration from ensuing, and we are, therefore, to have recourse to bleeding, both general and topical, cathartics, cooling and discutient applications, and a suspensory bag. Much the same means are to be used when on a retrocession of the tumor of the neck, the female breast becomes swelled and indurated."

BRONCHOCELE, OR GOITRE.

This is an enlargement of the thyroid gland, situated on the front part of the neck. It is free from pain, tenderness, discoloration, and poisonous taint. It is mostly inconvenient from its size and pressure on other parts. From its prominent position it is frequently a source of annoyance and mortification to the afflicted.

TREATMENT.—Most all recent cases and many old ones can be cured by the persevering use of the compound tincture of iodine three times a day, internally, and an application of iodide of potash ointment twice a day to the swelling.

BITES AND STINGS OF INSECTS.

Wash the parts bitten with liquid hartshorn, or apply to them lint or cloth covered with a mixture composed of one drachm of powdered opium rubbed down in one ounce of oil. If there is much inflammation, give a dose of Epsom salts.

Mixture of Tallow, Camphor and Pennyroyal.

Beef Tallow.....	Six Ounces.
Gum Camphor	Two Ounces.
Oil of Pennyroyal.....	Two Ounces.
Creosote.....	Half an Ounce.
Mix.	Used externally. As a preventive and antidote to mosquito bite. .

BITES OF VENOMOUS SNAKES.

The bite of the viper, rattlesnake, and of the cobra de capello, are usually fatal unless prompt assistance is rendered.

The symptoms are "smarting or severe pain in the parts, rapid swelling, extending from the wound to the whole limb, lines of inflammation along the course of the lymphatics; then nausea, perhaps vomiting of bilious matter, fever, delirium, and fatal collapse—characterized by a small pulse, an anxious countenance, cold extremities, quick respiration, and a death-like sensation about the region of the heart. All these effects manifest themselves in the course of a few minutes, and in less than six hours death usually closes the scene.

The treatment is of two kinds.

1st. The abstraction of the poison by means of the knife, suction, or the free use of any liquid caustic. It is advisable also to put a tight ligature around the part on the side next to the body, to prevent the poison from entering the circulation.

2d. The depressing effects of the poison on the system must be counterbalanced by powerful stimulants, such as hot brandy and water and ammonia." Large quantities of whisky are now chiefly relied on in the Western States

for this purpose. It is not material what spirit is used, the object being to keep up the strength until the depressing effects of the poison have passed off. Indigo is also a remedy much used. It is applied to the wound in the form of a paste. It is said to whiten the sore and the surrounding parts. It is to be renewed, from time to time, till the cure is complete.

FROST-BITTEN.

Our object in the treatment of frost-bitten parts is to restore them to their natural condition without producing so much reaction as to destroy their vitality. The process of restoration must be gradual, and the means for that purpose used with great caution. "The patient should be placed in a cold room, without a fire, any approach to which would certainly lead to the destruction of the members. They must be gently rubbed with snow or cold water, and held between the hands of the person manipulating; as reaction comes on, they may be enveloped in flannel or woolens, and a small quantity of some warm liquid or spirit and water administered to the patient. In this way sensibility and motion will gradually return, often with much burning and stinging pain, redness and vesication of the part." If the parts frozen cannot be restored, they will have to be allowed to slough off, or amputated, as the judgment may dictate.

CHILBLAINS.

This is an inflammation, generally of the hands and feet, characterized by red, smooth, tumid fullness of the

parts, accompanied with burning pain, which sometimes ends in painful or indolent ulcers.

This difficulty is caused by exposure to cold; is most common to youth; and is cured by accustoming the parts to exposure, and by the use of washes, ointments, and liniments.

Ointment of Sulphuric Acid and Olive Oil.

Sulphuric Acid.....	One Part.
Olive Oil.....	Ten Parts.
Oil of Turpentine.....	Four Parts.
Mix. To be applied to the affected part, night and morning.	
In chilblains.	

Camphor Ointment.

Camphor	Two Drachms.
Olive Oil.....	One Ounce.
Wax	One Ounce.
Lard.....	One Ounce.
Suet.....	One Ounce.
Melt the lard, suet, oil and wax together, and add the camphor. As an application in chilblains.	

Concentrated Tincture of Cayenne Pepper.

Cayenne Pepper	Four Ounces.
Rectified Spirits.....	Twelve fl. Ounces.
Macerate for seven days and strain. Used as an embrocation for toothache and chilblains.—A. Turnbull.	

Solution of Nitrate of Silver.

Nitrate of Silver	One and a half Drachms.
Water	One Ounce.
Dissolve. As an application to chilblains, after the parts have been washed with warm soapsuds.	

Ointment of Creosote and Sugar of Lead.

Creosote.....	Ten Drops.
Solution of Sugar of Lead.....	Ten Drops.
Extract of Opium.....	One and a half Grains.
Lard.....	One Ounce.
Mix. As an application to chilblains.—	<i>Devergie.</i>

Lotion of Iodine.

Tincture of Iodine.....	One fl. Drachm.
Black Drop.....	Two fl. Drachms.
Oil of Almonds.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Lime Water.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Mix carefully. As a lotion for chilblains.—	<i>Cadet.</i>

Mustard Liniment.

Lard.....	Twelve Ounces.
Oil of Almonds.....	Twelve Ounces.
Yellow Wax.....	Four Ounces.
Melt by a gentle heat, pour into a heated mortar, and when cooling, add	
Oil of Lavender.....	Three Ounces.
Carbonate of Ammonia.....	Half an Ounce.
Tincture of Mustard.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Camphor.....	One Ounce.
Triturate the ammonia with the oil of lavender, dissolve the camphor in the tincture, and add both to the melted mass, incorporate well. As an application to chilblains.—	<i>Berarl.</i>

CHAPPED HANDS.

This difficulty consists of small clefts or openings, generally confined to the hands of those exposed to the weather, and to certain mechanical employments.

Camphor Ice.

Powdered Gum Camphor.....	One Drachm.
Spermaceti	One Ounce.
Oil of Almonds.....	Four Ounces.
Melt the spermaceti, add the camphor and oil and stir till cool.	
In chapped hands, chafed and excoriated parts.	

Camphorated Soap.

White Soap	Sixteen Ounces.
Boiling Water.....	Eight Ounces.
Olive Oil	Six Ounces.
Powdered Camphor.....	One Drachm.
Dissolve the soap in the water, evaporate gently to the consistence of a soft paste, add the camphor incorporated in the oil. Mix well, and pour into moulds. For chapped hands.	

Lotion of Glycerin, Borax and Rose Water.

Glycerin.....	One fl. Drachm.
Borax	Ten Grains.
Rose Water.....	Seven fl. Ounces.
Mix. Used as a lotion, in chapped hands, several times a-day.	

Cold Cream.

Rose Water	Half a fl. Ounce.
Oil of Almonds.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Spermaceti	Half an Ounce.
White Wax.....	One Drachm.
Melt the oil, spermaceti and wax, add the rose water, and stir till cold. Used for chapped hands.— <i>B. Canavan.</i>	

TEETHING.

Teething is a natural process, but it frequently gives rise to spasms, convulsions, and fits. It is also a source of great disturbance in other diseases, as in diarrhea. In all instances of sickness in children, the gums should

be examined, and if found tender and swollen, they should be freely lanced. It is remarkable how much relief may be obtained by this operation, and no senseless fears should prevent its accomplishment.

CONVULSIONS.

Convulsions are frequently connected with other difficulties, and in different parts of this work much has been said in regard to them; but they frequently arise, especially in children, when they will have to be treated more as a primary disease.

They are generally produced by teething, worms, indigestible food, irritation of the brain, cold, sour stomach, and wind in the stomach and bowels. Recession of eruptions, and suppression of old discharges, are frequent causes of convulsions.

TREATMENT.—We must subdue the convulsions, and then prevent their return. The patient should be placed on his back where he can have fresh air; all his clothes must be loosened; the feet and legs should be put into warm water, and cold water applied to the head when it is hot. Mustard paste may also be applied to the feet and legs and over the stomach. When the convulsions are obstinate, it is usual to put the patient into a warm bath, or if they occur in subjects of a full plethoric habit, to bleed from the arm. An emetic, from its sedative effect on the system, and by removing irritating substances from the bowels, will frequently subdue convulsions when all other means fail.

When convulsions arise from teething, the gums are to be lanced; from worms, they must be expelled; from in-

digestible food, it must be removed ; from acidity of the stomach, it must be corrected ; and if from irritation of the brain or bowels, it must be subdued. They not unfrequently arise from sympathy, in seeing others who are afflicted with the same difficulty ; the patient must be removed from the sight of such persons.

The management of irritation of the brain, when it gives rise to convulsions, has been sufficiently detailed under the heads of apoplexy, epilepsy, and St. Vitus' dance ; and of irritation of the womb under the head of hysteria.

CRAMPS.

This difficulty consists of involuntary contraction of the muscles. It is generally sympathetic of other diseases ; but it frequently comes on, seemingly, independent of other difficulties, as cramp in the legs, neck, and in various other parts, when the flesh will be contracted into knots which may be readily felt with the hand. The difficulty may be momentary, or it may last for hours. It occasionally travels from one muscle to another, as rheumatism does from one joint to another.

The cause of this affection may be nervous irritation of all kinds. Those causes peculiar to rheumatism and gout may also give rise to it.

TREATMENT.—Rubbing the part affected, with the bare hand, or with a cloth covered with anodyne liniment, will frequently be all that is necessary. Simply getting out of bed and walking about the room will be sufficient in many instances. It will often occur that the same treatment for convulsions is that required for cramps.

Numerous external applications are recommended, as opodeldoc, laudanum, and chloroform; the tincture of musk, and ether are also useful remedies. If this difficulty is connected with gout or rheumatism, the preparations of colchicum, guaiac, and potash, will be valuable remedies and may be given as directed in those diseases. The warm bath will also at times be a useful remedy.

HICCUPS.

This affection, like convulsions and cramps, is frequently symptomatic of other diseases. It arises most generally from derangement of the stomach and bowels.

TREATMENT.—When mild it can usually be cured by exciting some emotion, or fixing the attention of the patient to some particular object. Many remedies are used for this complaint which are successful more from their effects on the mind than from any real medical virtue they possess. Holding the breath, until a given number can be counted, and various other means as simple, are often successful.

In difficult and protracted cases, counter-irritation to the spine will occasionally give relief; but more frequently it is procured from the use of such articles as musk, opium, camphor, assafetida, and their various combinations.

In all cases the bowels, diet, clothing, and exercise, should be properly regulated, and when the patient is debilitated he must use tonics—especially quinine—to prevent the recurrence of the paroxysm.

Hiccups sometimes occur at the close of inflammatory and malignant diseases, and in consequence of mortification, when all our efforts for their cure will be unavailing.

Carminative Mixture.

Essence of Peppermint	One fl. Ounce.
Peppermint Water.....	Four fl. Ounces.
Syrup of Gum Arabic.....	Three fl. Ounces.
Oil of Cinnamon.....	Two Drops.
Oil of Peppermint	Three Drops.

Mix. A spoonful every two hours, in convulsive hiccups.

PALPITATION.

USUAL REMEDIES.—Avoiding all known causes which may give rise to it, as tea, coffee, tobacco, over exertion, and sudden emotions; tonics, as wine and quinine; stimulants, as spirit of lavender, aqua ammonia, and camphor, and anodynes, as paregoric, Hoffmann's anodyne, musk, valerian, assafetida and opium.

WIND IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

REMEDIES.—Hot pepper and ginger tea, essence of peppermint, spearmint, and cinnamon, infusion of caraway, coriander, cardamon, and aniseed, oil of turpentine, paregoric, Hoffmann's anodyne, magnesia, lime water, fomentations, cathartics, and stimulating injections.

FAINTING.

This difficulty is most frequently noticed in the debilitated, and may occur from a slight cause; but it will occasionally arise from more serious causes, as in consequence of a morbid condition of the brain, or of some organic affection of the heart.

REMEDIES.—Lay the patient on his back, in the fresh

air, loosen the clothes, sprinkle cold water in the face and on the chest, and let him carefully breathe the fumes of liquid hartshorn.

A drink of cold water, or some stimulating fluid, taken in time, will generally prevent fainting. A smart box on the ear, with the open hand, will often prevent a fainting fit.

RISUS SARDONICUS, OR SARDONIC LAUGH.

This affection is characterized by fits of laughter which come on spontaneously and may continue for a long time, preventing sleep, inducing debility, and sometimes fever.

This difficulty does not yield to treatment; it either destroys life by its violence or ceases of itself.

Musk, ether, castor and opium, are the remedies that naturally suggest themselves, in the management of this affection.

NIGHTMARE.

“A sensation of a distressing weight at the stomach during sleep, and of impossibility of motion, speech, or respiration, the patient at length awaking in terror, after extreme anxiety. Nightmare is often the effect of difficult digestion, or of an uneasy position of the body. At other times, it occurs in consequence of severe emotions. The disease requires no particular treatment. The causes must be avoided.”

SEA SICKNESS.

REMEDIES.—Laying on the back in that part of the vessel where there is the least motion, darkening the

room, and using drinks calculated to settle the stomach. Emetics are sometimes serviceable, and afterwards sour drinks as lemonade. The preparations of opium, brandy, and chloroform, are highly useful remedies.

Doctor Wood confidently recommends raw salt oysters as being acceptable to the stomach.

RICKETS, OR RACHITIS.

"Rachitis first manifests itself in disease of the mesenteric glands; the abdomen is increased in size, the head is considerably enlarged, and out of all proportion to the rest of the body, so that the disease is often mistaken for hydrocephalus." The bones of the chin, spine, ribs, and other parts of the body become curved and much deformed; and if the disease is of long standing the bones become soft, rendering it impossible for the sufferer to support his own weight.

The treatment is the same as that recommended for scrofula, and in addition to that, the use of various mechanical contrivances for the purpose of supporting the curved bones. It is not probable this will be of much benefit except in some slight cases that admit of a permanent cure.

WHITE SWELLING.

This is a serofulous swelling of the joints, most frequently met with in the knee, hip, (when it is called *hip disease*,) foot and elbow joints, attended with fatigue of the limb, pain and stiffness of the joint. "It consists, at times, in tumefaction, and softening of the soft parts and

ligaments which surround the joints; extremities of bones; or both these states may exist at the same time."

TREATMENT.—When the disease first makes its appearance, we must endeavor to prevent the formation of matter by giving the patient a nourishing diet, fresh air, keeping the limb as quiet as possible, and by improving the general health, with such articles as cod-liver oil and the iodide of potash. Some of the preparations of opium will be necessary to quiet pain and irritability. The application of leeches, and counter-irritation with blisters, are our chief reliance in the first stages of the disease. If we are not successful with the above means, our best course will be, to establish a large issue, over the affected part, by the application of a small iron button heated to whiteness. The sore should be dressed with a linseed poultice, and, if necessary to keep up the discharge, with some stimulating ointment, or by the application of a small blister. This sore must be kept open for a long time. In the latter stages of the disease an application of the simple or compound tincture of iodine, diluted one-half with alcohol, should be made to the swelling twice a-day. When matter has formed, it is customary to open the abscess, and afterwards dress the sore with a linseed poultice, and keep up the use of the tincture of iodine. If we are able to save the limb, it will generally be with a stiff joint—hence the limb ought to be kept in that position in which it will be the most useful, should it become permanently stiffened.

It will be useless to attempt the cure of this disease, unless the directions given are rigidly followed, and persevered in for a long time. Absolute rest of the limb and permanent counter-irritation are indispensable to a cure.

Savine Ointment.

Powdered Savine.....One Drachm.
Resin Cerate.....Eight Drachms.
Melt the cerate, and mix in the savine.—*U. S. Ph.*
As a stimulating dressing, to discharging sores.

CORPULENCE.

"Corpulence, when it arrives at a certain height, becomes an absolute disease. A certain proportion of fat is indicative of health, and denotes being in good condition ; nay, it is even in some measure conducive to beauty ; but when in excess amounting to obesity, it is not only in itself a disease, but may be the cause of many fatal effects."

Exercise, low diet, and abstinence from the use of malt liquors, are the usual remedies for the cure of this disease. "There is one class of medicines so universally applicable to all cases of obesity, that I think a trial of them should never be omitted. The chemical affinities of alkalies for fat, point them out as proper alteratives in this complaint, and experience proves that they are suitable to the state of the digestive organs. The most eligible one is solution of potash, and it may be administered in much larger quantities than any other. If given in milk and water, we may safely commence with half a drachm, and raise the dose to a drachm and a half, three times a-day. The milk covers the taste of the potash better than any other vehicle. It has, truly, the disadvantage of saponifying a portion of the remedy, but there is no evidence to prove that its efficacy is thereby endangered ; indeed, soap itself has been strongly recommended, and it may also be taken in milk."

"Vinegar and lemon juice are too frequently used by young women to reduce corpulence; but an excessive use of acids is apt to impair the digestive organs, and in the end to bring on a train of dyspeptic and other dangerous complaints."

Solution of Potash.

Caustic Potash One Scruple.
Water One fl. Ounce.
Dissolve. Dose, ten to fifteen drops.—*W. Proctor.*

This solution may take the place of the solution in the pharmacopia, which is much more complicated.

SPRAINS.

A sprain is a violent injury occurring to the ligaments or tendons surrounding a joint, which are either forcibly stretched or lacerated.

It usually happens from the sudden extension of the joint in a direction which the muscles are unprepared for; in the same manner as when a dislocation is produced, only that the violence is not sufficient to occasion a displacement of the bones.

TREATMENT.—If there is much swelling, the parts should be showered or bathed with cold water; ice is an excellent application in sprains; evaporating lotions are also useful. The position of the limb should be such as to prevent tension on the injured part. Leeches will be useful when a blood-vessel has been ruptured and when there is much inflammation. Cathartics may also be necessary to reduce the excitement of the system. After the inflammatory stage has passed, the volatile or soap

liniment may be used. Obstinate cases may require counter-irritation. The roller bandage will occasionally be useful in supporting the joint and the parts adjacent.

FELON, OR WHITLOW.

This disease is a painful inflammatory affection mostly confined to the thumb and fingers. In its mild form, the formation of matter may be prevented by the application of the tincture of iodine several times a-day, and the use of an active cathartic. Soaking the finger in strong lime-water, imbedding it in a plaster of lime and soap, and covering it with half of a lemon, will occasionally prevent the formation of matter.

The remedies used to induce suppuration are fomentations and poultices. The sooner matter is formed and has free vent, the better will it be for the sufferer. When the affected part is lanced, the incision should be deep and long, reaching down to the bone. It should afterwards be dressed with a poultice.

CARBUNCLE.

A carbuncle is "an inflammatory, or painful gangrenous boil or ulcer." It soon becomes soft and a number of small ulcers form on the top of it. It is usually attended with headache, loathing of food, and great loss of strength, and sometimes fainting and delirium.

TREATMENT.—The bowels should be acted on with some cathartic—calomel being the best—and afterwards kept solvent with cooling laxatives—cream of tartar and Seidlitz powders being as good as any. The strength

must be supported in the latter stages of the difficulty, with nutritious food and vegetable and mineral tonics.

The tumor ought early to be cut across deeply and thoroughly, and then cross cut so as to leave four flaps; it should then be poulticed till it heals up. It will sometimes require stimulating poultices to keep up a healthful discharge, in which case the port wine poultice may be used, or the abscess may be dressed with basilicon ointment.

BOILS.

TREATMENT.—In the first place we must seek to prevent the formation of matter by applying leeches and warm fomentations; but, if we cannot do this, we should hurry on the formation of matter with soft poultices. The poultices may be medicated with laudanum or opium. After the boil is opened it should be poulticed till the surrounding parts become softened.

When successive crops of boils appear, alterative remedies may be required. Sulphur and cream of tartar combined is an old and useful remedy to cleanse the system when troubled with boils.

CORMS AND WARTS.

REMEDIES.—The knife and caustics. The caustics may be applied, and in a day or two after the dead portions are cut away, applied again. Nitrate of silver, nitric acid, and caustic potash are the best applications for this purpose. When inflamed they may be touched with nitrate of silver to prevent pain. The application of al-

terative ointments, as citrine or mercurial ointment, will soften and render them less painful, when they are dry and hard. The application of creosote will occasionally destroy them.

Citrine Ointment.

Mercury	One Ounce.
Nitric Acid.....	Fourteen fl. Drachms.
Fresh Neat's Foot Oil.....	Nine fl. Ounces.
Lard.....	Three Ounces.

Dissolve the mercury in the acid, melt the oil and lard together, and when they become thick, on cooling, add the solution and mix well.—*U. S. Ph.*

Used in skin diseases, diluted in most cases with lard.

Verdigris Ointment.

Powdered Verdigris.....	One Drachm.
Simple Ointment	Fifteen Drachms.
Melt the ointment, and add the verdigris, and stir till cold.	

U. S. Ph.

As an escharotic to corns and warts.

Lotion of Iodine.

Tincture of Iodine.....	Half a fl. Ounce.
Iodide of Iron.....	Twelve Grains.
Chloride of Antimony.....	Half an Ounce.
Mix. As an application to corns and warts, after they have been pared.— <i>Henderson.</i>	

FALLING OF THE FUNDAMENT.

In this difficulty the bowel protrudes beyond the verge of the anus.

TREATMENT.—The patient must be placed on his back, and after the finger has been guarded with a piece of oil-

ed cloth, it should be placed against the parts, and gentle pressure made, till they return to their natural position. A compress of cloth, or sponge, wet with some astringent solution, as alum, galls, logwood, or white oak bark, should be bound on to the anus, to prevent the return of the bowel. The parts may also be bathed with these solutions with good effect.

Costiveness and diarrhea ought to be prevented.

PLAUE.

This is an aggravated fever, accompanied with an affection of the glands, especially in the groins, and under the arms, and carbuncles in various parts. It is mostly confined to the country bordering on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.

A discharge should be encouraged from the swellings, and the patient otherwise treated as directed in typhoid fever.

MILK OR SWELLED LEG.

The cause of this disease is obstruction to the circulation of the blood in the leg.

The treatment consists of cupping, leeching and fomenting the limb, till after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, when it must be bandaged.

SCALY LEPROSY.

“A foul skin disease, appearing in dry, white, thin, scurfy scales, attended with violent itching. It sometimes covers the whole body, rarely the face.”

TREATMENT.—This consists of the use of the warm bath, alteratives and various ointments. As an alterative, a blue pill may be given at night, and followed in the morning with black draught, for several days in succession. Tonics are occasionally useful; but our chief reliance is on ointments, of the character of those mentioned for ringworm, ringworm of the scalp, and scald-head.

HIVES:

In Scotland, according to Dr. Jameson, *Hives* or *Hyves* means any eruption of the skin, proceeding from any internal cause; and in Lothian, it is used to denote both the red and the yellow gum. In the United States it is vaguely employed: most frequently, perhaps, for Urticaria.—*Dunglison.*

A disease, the croup; rattles.—*Webster.*

A popular name of an eruptive disease, allied to the chicken-pox.—*Buchanan.*

BED SORES.

These sores are found on the hips, shoulders, elbows, and over the projecting bones of the emaciated, who have, for a long time been confined to the bed.

Alum Liniment.

Alum.....	Half an Ounce.
Whites of Eggs.....	Four.
Spirit of Camphor.....	Two Ounces.
Mix. As an application to bed sores.— <i>Augustin.</i>	

Mixture of Camphor and Goulard's Extract.

Tincture of Camphor.....	Two Ounces.
Goulard's Extract.....	Two Ounces.
Mix. As an application to bed sores.	

SALT-RHEUM.

This name does not stand for a disease, but for a class of diseases. It is "a vague and indefinite popular name, applied to almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except ringworm and itch."

GLANDERS.

This is a poisonous disease contracted from horses. Its characteristics are inflammation of the passages of the nose, a pustular eruption, and tumors, on various parts, that degenerate into ulcers. There is also fever and its common attendant symptoms.

This disease is so rare, in man, an opportunity has not been given for the profession to become settled on any particular plan of treatment; it is, therefore, left to be managed on general principles.

MISCELLANEOUS FORMULAS.

A part of the following formulas have been referred to in the course of this work, where it has not been convenient to introduce them. The remainder of them are not considered as officinal preparations, but from their long use, and many valuable properties, they have become extensively known, are frequently advised, will continue to be used, and there is no good reason why the profession should not adopt, regulate, and give to them their sanction.

Aromatic Confection.

Aromatic Powder	Five and a half Ounces.
Powdered Saffron.....	Half an Ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel.....	Six Ounces.
Clarified Honey.....	Two Ounces.
Rub together and beat into a mass.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

A stimulant to the stomach. Dose, ten to sixty grains.

Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb.

Bruised Rhubarb.....	Two and a half Ounces.
Bruised Cloves.....	Half an Ounce.
Bruised Cinnamon.....	Half an Ounce.
Bruised Nutmeg	Two Drachms.
Diluted Alcohol.....	Two Pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain ; evaporate on a water-bath to one pint, and add, (while it is still hot),

Syrup..... Six Pints,
previously heated.—*U. S. Ph.*

A warm laxative in cases of children. Dose, one fl. drachm, in bowel complaints, to be repeated every two hours.

Acetated Tincture of Opium.

Powdered Opium.....	Two Ounces.
Vinegar.....	Twelve fl. Ounces.
Alcohol.....	Half a Pint.
Rub the opium with the vinegar, then add the alcohol, macerate for fourteen days, express and filter through paper. Dose, ten minims or twenty drops, which are equivalent to a grain of opium.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.

Muriate of Ammonia.....	Five Ounces.
Carbonate of Potash	Eight Ounces.
Bruised Cinnamon.....	Two Drachms.
Bruised Cloves.....	Two Drachms.
Lemon Peel.....	Four Ounces.
Alcohol	Five Pints.
Water	Five Pints.

Mix, and distil seven pints and a half. "A stimulant and antispasmodic." Dose, from twenty to thirty drops.

Balsam of Honey.

Balsam of Tolu	One Ounce.
Benzoic Acid.....	One and a half Drachms.
Honey.....	Six Ounces.
Powdered Opium.....	Two Drachms.
Cochineal.....	One Drachm.
French Brandy	Three Pints.

Mix. Let it stand for several days and strain.

Beef Tea.

Take half a pound of lean beef, cut into thin slices; water, one pint.

Boil for twenty minutes, removing the scum, and when cold, strain. This is to be reduced to the proper strength, by the addition of boiling water, and flavored with salt, as occasion may require.

Balsam of Sulphur.

Washed Sulphur.....	Two Ounces.
Olive Oil.....	Eight Ounces.
Heat the oil, and gradually stir in the sulphur, till it assumes the consistence of a thick balsam.— <i>Lond. Ph.</i> , 1746.	

Used in making Haarlem Oil.

Bateman's Pectoral Drops.

Diluted Alcohol.....	One Gallon.
Raspèd Red Sanders	Half an Ounce.
Digest for twenty-four hours, filter, and add	
Powdered Opium.....	Half an Ounce.
Powdered Catechu.....	Half an Ounce.
Camphor.....	Half an Ounce.
Oil of Anise	One fl. Drachm.
Digest for ten days. This preparation contains about one grain each, of opium, catechu, and camphor, to the fluid half ounce, corresponding to the strength of paregoric.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Blue Pills.

Mercury	One Ounce.
Confection of Roses.....	One and a half Ounces.
Powdered Liquorice Root.....	Half an Ounce.
Rub the mercury with the confection, till all the globules dis- appear, add the liquorice root, and beat into a mass. Divide into four hundred and eighty pills.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

“One of the mildest and best of the mercurial preparations. From five to fifteen grains, as a purgative; one pill every night, or every other night, as an alterative; one pill, two or three times a-day, as a laxative. Each pill contains one grain of mercury.”

Bread Poultice.

Stale Bread	At Will.
Boiling Water	Sufficient.
Stir the mixture in a basin, with a strong spoon, till it is of the right consistencé.	

Blistering Plaster.

Powdered Spanish Flies.....	One Pound.
Yellow Wax.....	Seven Ounces.
Resin.....	Seven Ounces.
Lard.....	Ten Ounces.
Melt the wax, resin and lard, add the flies, and keep the mixture fluid for half an hour, over a water-bath; remove from the fire and stir till cold.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

British Oil.

Oil of Turpentine.....	Four fl. Ounces.
Oil of Flaxseed.....	Three Pints.
Oil of Amber.....	One Pint.
Oil of Juniper.....	Half a fl. Ounce.
Barbadoes Petroleum.....	Two Ounces.
American Petroleum.....	Two Ounces.

*Parrish Pharmacy.***Carrot Poultice.**

Root of Garden Carrot.....	At Will.
Boil till soft, and mash.— <i>Dub. Ph.</i>	

Catarrh Snuff.

Powdered Bayberry Bark.....	One Ounce.
Powdered Blood Root.....	One Ounce.
This snuff is used either alone or combined with an equal part of common snuff, in catarrh and headache.	

Charcoal Poultice.

Powdered Charcoal.....	Three Drachms.
Powdered Flaxseed.....	Ten Drachms.
Bread.....	Two Ounces.
Boiling Water.....	Ten fl. Ounces.
Macerate the bread with the water for a little while near the fire; then mix, and gradually add the flaxseed, stirring so as to make a soft poultice. With this mix two drachms of the charcoal, and sprinkle the rest upon the surface.— <i>Lond. Ph.</i>	

Chicken Jelly.

Cut a chicken into small pieces, bruise the bones, and put the whole into a stone jar, with a cover that fits water-tight. Set the jar in a large kettle of boiling water, and keep it boiling for three hours.

Then strain, and season with salt, pepper and mace, or with loaf sugar and lemon juice, according to circumstances and taste.—*A. T. Thompson.*

Cold Custard.

Take the yolk and white of an egg, and a tablespoonful of sugar; beat together, till the tenacity of the white of the egg is entirely destroyed; add gradually, constantly stirring, half a pint of cold water, two teaspoonfuls of rose-water, and a little grated nutmeg. A wineglassful to be taken every two or three hours.—*Deweess.*

Compound Resin Cerate.

Resin.....	One Pound.
Suet.....	One Pound.
Yellow Wax.....	One Pound.
Turpentine.....	Half a Pound.
Flaxseed Oil.....	Half a Pint.

Melt together; strain through linen, and stir till cold.

U. S. Ph.

This Cerate is known as Deshler's Salve, and is more stimulating than the Basilicon ointment.

Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.

Sliced Rhubarb.....	Two and a half Ounces.
Fresh Liquorice Root.....	Six Drachms.
Bruised Ginger.....	Three Drachms.
Saffron.....	Three Drachms.
Proof Spirits.....	Two Pints.

Macerate for seven days, express, and filter.—*Lond. Ph.*

Compound Poultice.

Flaxseed Meal.....	Four Ounces.
Barley Meal.....	Four Ounces.
Rye Meal.....	Four Ounces.
Boiling Water.....	Sufficient
to make a poultice.— <i>Cottreau.</i>	

Compound Liniment of Ammonia.

Stronger Water of Ammonia.....	Five fl. Ounces.
Tincture of Camphor.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Spirit of Rosemary.....	One fl. Ounce.
Mix. well. More powerful than the simple liniment.	

*Edin. Ph.***Confection of Roses. Conserve of Roses.**

Powdered Red Roses	Four Ounces.
Powdered Sugar.....	Thirty Ounces.
Clarified Honey.....	Six Ounces.
Rose Water	Eight fl. Ounces.
Rub the roses with the rose water, heated to 150°; add gradually the sugar and honey, and beat together.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Cough Cream.

Simple Syrup.....	Four Ounces.
Syrup of Gum Arabic.....	Four Ounces.
Tincture of Tolu.....	Two Ounces.
Sulphate of Morphine.....	One Grain.
Tartic Emetic	One Grain.
Water.....	Four Ounces.
Dissolve the morphine in the water, and add the other ingredients. Dose, a teaspoonful several times a-day.	

Diachylum. Lead Plaster.

Powdered Litharge.....	Five Pounds.
Olive Oil	One Gallon.
Water	Two Pints.
Boil together over a gentle fire, stirring constantly, till a plaster is formed.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Dalby's Carminative.

Carbonate of Potash.....	Half an Ounce.
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	Twelve Ounces.
Laudanum	Six fl. Ounces.
Oil of Peppermint.....	Two fl. Seruples.
Oil of Caraway	Two fl. Seruples.
Oil of Fennel.....	Two fl. Seruples.
Sugar	Thirty-two Ounces.
Water.....	Ten Pints.

Triturate the oil with the sugar and magnesia, then add the remainder.—*Phil. Coll. Pharm.*

Eclectic Dover's Powder.

Powdered Opium.....	Half a Draehm.
Powdered Camphor	Two Drachms.
Powdered Ipecac.....	One Draehm.
Cream of Tartar.....	One Ounce.
Mix thoroughly.	Dose, ten grains.— <i>Am. Jour. Phar.</i> , 1854.

Essence of Peppermint.

Oil of Peppermint.....	Two fl. Ounces.
Alcohol.....	One Pint.
Mix.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Essence of Beef.

Take of lean beef, sliced, a sufficient quantity to fill the body of a porter bottle, cork up loosely, and place it in a pot of cold water, attaching the neck by means of a string, to the handle of the pot.

Boil for an hour and a half to two hours, then decant the liquid and skim it.

To this preparation may be added spices, salt, wine, brandy, &c., according to the taste of the patient and nature of the disease.—*Ellis.*

Essences.

The essences of peppermint, wintergreen, spearmint, sassafras, &c., for domestic purposes, will be sufficiently strong, made with half an ounce of the oil to a pint of alcohol. The formula given for the essence of peppermint is for the strongest essence, which is but seldom used of full strength.

Egg Nogg.

Take yolks of eight eggs; beat them with six large spoonfuls of pulverized sugar; when this is a cream, add the third part of a nutmeg, grated; into this stir one tumbler of good brandy, and one wineglass of good Madeira wine. Mix them well together; have ready the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, and beat them into the mixture. When all are well mixed, add three pints of rich milk.—*Parrish Phar.*

Fever and Ague Mixture.

Sulphate of Quinine.....	Twenty Grains.
Elixir Vitriol.....	Twenty Drops.
Fowler's Solution	Fifteen Drops.
Water.....	Four Ounces.
Dissolve the quinine in the elixir vitriol, and add the solution and water. Dose, a tablespoonful every two or three hours. This mixture is known by the name of Heffron's Bottle, and is an excellent remedy, particularly, in obstinate cases.	

G. A. Ostrander.

Fever and Ague Pills.

Sulphate of Quinine.....	Thirty Grains.
Extract of Gentian.....	Thirty Grains.
Tannic Acid.....	Thirty Grains.
Molasses.....	Sufficient.
Make into a mass and divide into thirty pills. One every two or three hours. The tannic acid covers the bitter taste of the quinine, and renders this pill particularly valuable.	

Flaxseed Poultice.

Powdered Flaxseed..... At Will.
 Boiling Water..... Sufficient.
 Add gradually the flaxseed to the water, constantly stirring,
 so as to make a poultice.

Fowls with Rice.

Free a young fowl from the skin, and the fat on the exterior of the body, and simmer it in good beef tea, till it is very tender.

Season with salt, and, having boiled some rice, add it to the liquor before the fowl is dissolved.—*A. T. Thompson*

Freckle Water.

Alum.....	One Ounce.
Lemon Juice.....	One Ounce.
Rose Water.....	One Pint.

Use as a wash.

Freckle Wash.

Castile Soap.....	Eight Ounces.
Boiling Water.....	One Gallon.
Rectified Spirit	One Quart.
Oil of Rosemary.....	Half an Ounce.

Scrape the soap fine, put it into the water, stir for a while, and let it stand till cold, and then add the spirit and oil.

Goulard's Extract.

(SOLUTION OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.)

Acetate of Lead	Sixteen Ounces.
Powdered Litharge.....	Nine and a half Ounces.
Water.....	Four Pints.

Boil together for half an hour, adding water, so as to preserve the measure, filter, and keep in close-stopped bottles.

U. S. Ph.

Goulard's Balsam.

Oil of Turpentine..... At Will.
 Heat, and gradually add
 Acetate of Lead..... Sufficient.
 Constantly stirring, till no more will dissolve; let rest, and
 decant while hot. Used as an application to corroding and
 painful ulcers.—*Van Mons.*

Green Salve.

Turpentine Half a Pound.
 Bayberry Tallow..... Half a Pound.
 Dissolve the tallow in the turpentine, and form into a salve.
 Add sweet oil, if necessary to soften the salve. Used for
 scrofulous ulcers.

Godfrey's Cordial.

Tincture of Opium..... One and a half Pints.
 Sugar-House Molasses..... Sixteen Pints.
 Alcohol..... Two Pints.
 Water..... Twenty-six Pints.
 Carbonate of Potash Two and a half Ounces.
 Oil of Sassafras..... Four fl. Drachms.
 Dissolve the carbonate of potash in the water; add the molasses; heat over a gentle fire, till they simmer; remove the scum; add the laudanum and oil of sassafras, previously mixed together.—*Phil. Coll. Pharm.*

Gum Plaster.

Litharge Plaster, Four Ounces.
 Ammoniac..... Half an Ounce.
 Galbanum..... Half an Ounce.
 Beeswax, Half an Ounce.
 Melt the ammoniac and galbanum together, and strain; melt also the plaster and wax; add the two mixtures together and thoroughly incorporate.—*Edin. Ph.*

“A good digestive and suppurative for indolent tumors.”

Goulard's Cerate.

(SUBACETATE OF LEAD CERATE.)

Solution of Subacetate of Lead..	Two and a half fl. Ounces.
White Wax.....	Four Ounces.
Olive Oil.....	Nine fl. Ounces.
Camphor.....	Half a Drachm.

Melt the wax and mix with eight fl. ounces of the oil; remove from fire, and when it begins to thicken, gradually add solution of subacetate of lead; stir till cool, then add camphor, dissolved in the rest of the oil, and mix.—*U. S. Ph.*

Honey of Roses.

Red Roses.....	Two Ounces.
Clarified Honey.....	Two Pints.
Boiling Water.....	One and a half Pints.
Macerate the roses in the water for two hours, and strain;	add
the honey, and evaporate to proper consistence.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

“The honey of roses forms a pleasant addition to the gargles employed in inflammation and ulceration of the mouth and throat.”

Hair Restorative.

Castor Oil.....	Six fl. Ounces.
Alcohol	Twenty-six fl. Ounces.
Dissolve, then add	
Tincture of Cantharides.....	One fl. Ounce.
Oil of Bergamot.....	Half a fl. Ounce.

Harlem Oil.

Balsam of Sulphur.....	Three Pints.
Barbadoes Petroleum.....	One Pint.
Oil of Amber.....	One and a half Pints.
Oil of Turpentine.....	Eight Pints.
Oil of Flaxseed	Four Pints.

Parrish Pharmacy.

Infusion of Galls.

Powdered Galls.....One to Two Drachms
 Boiling Water.....One Pint.
 Digest for half an hour, and strain. Used for injections, fomentations, gargles, &c.—*Taddei.* —

Infusion of Rhubarb.

Bruised Rhubarb.....One Draehm.
 Boiling Water.....Half a Pint.
 Infuse for two hours, and strain.—*U. S. Ph.*

Liniment of Turpentine.

Yellow Wax.....One Part.
 Melt, and add
 Turpentine.....One Part.
 Oil of Turpentine.....One Part.
 Mix. Much praised in chronic ulcers on the legs.—*Van Mons.*

Liniment of Opium.

Castile SoapSix Ounces.
 OpiumOne and a half Ounces.
 Camphor.....Three Ounces.
 Oil of Rosemary.....Six fl. Drachms.
 Rectified Spirit.....Two Pints.
 Macerate the soap and opium in the spirit for three days; filter; add the oil and camphor, and agitate briskly.—*Ed. Ph.*

Liquid Opodeldoc.

Dry Spanish Soap.....Sixty Parts.
 Camphor.....Fifteen Parts.
 Alcohol.....Five Hundred Parts.
 Oil of Thyme.....Four Parts.
 Oil of Rosemary.....Three Parts.
 Solution of Ammonia.....Thirty Parts.
 Mix, dissolve, and filter.—*Giseke.*

Mustard Poultice.

Powdered Mustard Seed.....Two and a half Ounces.
 Powdered Flaxseed.....Two and a half Ounces.
 Boiling Water.....Sufficient.
 Add the powders, previously mixed, gradually to the water,
 stirring so as to make a poultice.

Mutton Broth.

Take a pound of mutton, freed from fat, put it into a pan with three pints of water, and simmer for two hours. Take three carrots, the same number of turnips, peel and cut them in slices, boil them for half an hour in a quart of water, throw them on a cullender to drain off the water, and having boiled two onions sliced in a pint of water, add the whole of these vegetables to the mutton liquor; after removing the meat, season with salt and a little celery seed. Simmer slowly for four hours, put in the meat again, and continue to simmer for another hour. The meat may be served with the broth. A palatable and very nutritious diet for convalescents.

A. T. Thompson.

Mercury with Chalk.

Mercury.....Three Ounces
 Prepared ChalkFive Ounces
 Rub together till all the globules disappear.—*U. S. Ph.*

“A mild preparation, well suited as an alterative in complaints of Children. Dose, five grains to half a drachm, twice a-day, for adults; two or three grains for children.”

Ointment of Elder Flowers.

Fresh Elder Leaves.....Three Ounces
 Lard.....Four Ounces
 Suet.....Two Ounces
 Boil the leaves in the lard till crisp. Express, strain, add the suet and melt. In chapped hands.—*Dub. Ph., 1826.*

Opium Plaster.

Powdered Opium.....	Two Ounces.
Burgundy Pitch.....	Three Ounces.
Lead Plaster	One Pound.
Boiling Water.....	Four fl. Ounces.
Melt together the pitch and plaster; then add the opium mixed with the water, and boil to the proper consistence.	

*U. S. Ph.***Plaster of Black Pitch.**

Black Pitch.....	Two Ounces.
Resin.....	Two Ounces.
Suet.....	Two Ounces.
Turpentine.....	Two Ounces.
Yellow Wax.....	Three Ounces.

Melt together.—*Niemann.***Plaster of Black Pitch.**

Black Pitch	Eight Parts.
Resin	Eight Parts.
Wax.....	Eight Parts.
Suet	One Part.

Melt together.—*Wirtem. Ph.***Plaster of Opium and Camphor.**

Opium	Half a Drachm.
Camphor.....	Half a Drachm.
Lead Plaster.....	Sufficient.
Melt and Mix. For local pains.— <i>Paris.</i>	

Rose Lip Salve.

White Wax.....	One Ounce.
Oil of Almonds.....	Two Ounces.
Alkanet Root.....	One Drachm.
Melt and digest till well colored, strain and add	
Otto of Roses.....	Six Drops.

Par. Codex.

Rose Lip Salve.

Oil of Almonds.....	Three Ounces.
Alkanet	Two Drachms.
Digest with a gentle heat and strain; then add	
White Wax.....	One and a half Ounces.
Spermaceti.....	Half an Ounce.
Melt with the colored oil and stir it until it begins to thicken, then add	
Oil of Rose Geranium.....	Twenty-four Drops.

Parrish Pharmacy.

Resin, or Adhesive Plaster.

Powdered Resin.....	Half a Pound.
Lead Plaster.....	Three Pounds.
Melt the plaster by a gentle heat, and add the resin, mixing well.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Rice Custard.

Boil a cupful of the best ground rice in a pint of milk, until dissolved; then mix it with a quart of cream; flavor with nutmeg, mace, and a little brandy.—*Cooley.*

Strengthening Plaster. Iron Plaster.

Subcarbonate of Iron.....	Three Ounces.
Lead Plaster.....	Two Pounds.
Burgundy Pitch.....	Half a Pound.
Add the subcarbonate of iron to the lead plaster and burgundy pitch, previously melted together, and stir them constantly until they thicken upon cooling.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Solution of Tartar Emetic.

Tartar Emetic.....	Two Grains.
Water.....	Two Ounces.
Dissolve. Dose, as a diaphoretic and alterative, a teaspoonful every three or four hours; as an emetic, a tablespoonful every ten or fifteen minutes, till it operates.	

Steer's Opodeldoc.

Alcohol.....	Eight Pints.
Soap.....	Twenty Ounces.
Water of Ammonia.....	Four fl. Ounces.
Camphor.....	Eight Ounces.
Oil of Rosemary.....	One fl. Ounce.
Oil of Monarda.....	One fl. Ounce.
Dissolve the soap in the alcohol with a gentle heat, add the other articles, suffer the impurities to subside, and pour into phials whilst warm.— <i>Phil. Coll. Pharm.</i>	

Soap Plaster.

Sliced Soap	Four Ounces.
Lead Plaster.....	Three Pounds.
Rub the soap into a semi-fluid state with water; then mix it with the plaster, previously melted, and boil to proper consistency.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Spirit of Lavender.

Fresh Lavender.....	Two Pounds.
Alcohol.....	One Gallon.
Water.....	Two Pints.
Mix, and distill a gallon by a slow fire.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Spirit of Rosemary.

Oil of Rosemary.....	Four Drachms.
Alcohol.....	One Gallon.
Dissolve the oil in the Alcohol.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	
Used in lotions and liniments.	

Simple Cerate.

White Wax.....	Three Parts.
Spermaceti.....	One Part.
Olive Oil.....	Six Parts.
Heat together gently, and stir till cold.— <i>Ed. Ph.</i>	
A good dressing for blisters and wounds.	

Sydenham's Laudanum.

Opium.....	Two Ounces.
Saffron.....	One Ounce.
Bruised Cinnamon.....	One Drachm.
Bruised Cloves	One Drachm.
Sherry Wine	One Pint.

Infuse them together in a bath-heat for two or three days, till the tincture becomes of a due consistence, and after straining it off, set it by for use. Dose sixteen or eighteen drops.

Rush's Sydenham.

Simple Cerate.

Lard.....	Eight Ounces.
White Wax	Four Ounces.

Melt together, and stir constantly.—*U. S. Ph.*

Spirit of Camphor.

Camphor.....	One Ounce.
Alcohol.....	One Pint.

Rum can be used in place of the alcohol, by those who prefer it.

Spermaceti Ointment.

Spermaceti.....	Six Drachms.
White Wax.....	Two Drachms.
Olive Oil	Three fl. Ounces.

Mix, over a gentle fire, and stir till cold.—*Lond. Ph.*

Slippery Elm Poultice.

Ground Slippery Elm Bark.....	At Will.
Hot Water.....	Sufficient.

Stir till well mixed.

Syrup of Lemon.

Strained Lemon Juice.....	One Pint
Sugar.....	Two Pounds.

Mix and form a syrup.—*U. S. Ph.*

Syrup of Poppies.

Bruised Poppy Capsules deprived of Seeds	Three Pounds.
Sugar	Five Pounds.
Boiling Water	Five Gallons.
Rectified Spirits	Five fl. Ounces.
Boil the capsules in the water down to two gallons; press strongly. Then boil the strained liquor to four pints, and strain, while hot. Set aside for twelve hours, for the dregs to subside; boil the clear liquor down to two pints; in this, dissolve the sugar, and lastly add the spirit.— <i>Lond. Ph.</i>	

Substitute for Syrup of Poppies.

Sulphate of Morphine	Four Grains.
Water	One fl. Ounce.
Dissolve, and mix with	
Syrup	Fifteen fl. Ounces.
Each fl. ounce contains one-quarter of a grain of the sulphate of morphine.— <i>Wood.</i>	

Syrup of Gum Arabic.

Gum Arabic	Two Ounces.
Sugar	Fifteen Ounces.
Water	Eight fl. Ounces.
Dissolve the gum in the water, without heat, then the sugar with a gentle heat, and strain. A good addition to pectoral and other mixtures.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i> , 1851.	

Syrup of Ipecae.

Coarsely Powdered Ipecae	One Ounce.
Diluted Aleohol	One Pint.
Sugar	Two and a half Pounds.
Water	Sufficient.
Macerate the ipecae in the alcohol for fourteen days, and filter. Evaporate to six fl. ounces, filter, and add water to make a pint. Lastly, add the sugar, and proceed as for syrup.	

U. S. Ph.

Syrup of Opium.

Opium	One Part.
Water.....	Sixteen Parts.
Syrup.....	Five Hundred Parts.
Dissolve the opium in the water, filter, add it to the syrup, heated to boiling, and filter.— <i>Par. Cod.</i>	

Syrup of Orange Peel.

Bruised Orange Peel	Two Ounces.
Boiling Water.....	One Pint.
Macerate for twenty-four hours, strain, and add	
Sugar	Two and a half Pounds.
Make syrup.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Syrup of Wormwood.

Wormwood.....	Two Ounces.
Boiling Water.....	One Pint.
Infuse for twelve hours, strain, add to the filtered liquor twice its weight in sugar, and make a syrup. Dose, a tablespoonful.	
	<i>Par. Cod.</i>

Syrup of Tolu.

Tincture of Tolu.....	One and a half fl. Ounces.
Water.....	One Pint.
Refined Sugar.....	Two and a half Pounds.
Mix the tincture with the sugar in coarse powder; expose the mixture, in a shallow dish, to a gentle heat, until the alcohol has evaporated; then pour the water upon it in a covered vessel, heat gradually until the sugar is dissolved, and strain.	

*U. S. Ph.***Simple Syrup.**

Sugar.....	Two and a half Pounds.
Water.....	One Pint.
Dissolve the sugar in the water, with the aid of heat, remove any scum which may form, and strain the solution while hot.	

U. S. Ph.

Sugar of Milk.

Whey..... At Will.
 Clarify with white of egg, and evaporate on water-bath, to
 crystallization, and set aside in a cool place.—*Redwood.*

Dose, two drachms to one ounce, as a cooling laxative.

Tincture of Catechu.

Catechu.....	Three Ounces.
Bruised Cinnamon.....	Two Ounces.
Diluted Alcohol.....	Two Pints.
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Tincture of Black Snakeroot.

Bruised Black Snakeroot.....	Four Ounces.
Alcohol.....	One Pint.
Digest for fourteen days, and filter. Dose, twenty drops, three or four times a-day.— <i>Curson.</i>	

Tincture of Guaiacum.

Powdered Resin of Guaiacum	Half a Pound.
Alcohol.....	Two Pints.
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Tincture of Aniseed.

Spirit of Aniseed.....	Sixteen Ounces.
Elixir Proprietatis.....	One Ounce.
Aromatic Confection.....	Half an Ounce.
Saffron	One Drachm.
Filter, after sufficient maeeration.	

Tincture of Bloodroot.

Bruised Bloodroot.....	Four Ounces.
Diluted Alcohol.....	Two Pints.
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

The tinctures of squill, valerian, colchicum seeds, cubebs,
 galls, assafetida, henbane and foxglove, are made in the same
 proportions as the tincture of bloodroot.

Tincture of Aloes.

Powdered Aloes.....	One Ounce.
Liquorice.....	Three Ounces.
Alcohol	Half a Pint.
Water.....	One and a half Pints.
Macerate fourteen days, and filter.	Dose, two drachms to an ounce.
	Purgative and stomachic.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>

Tincture of Tolu.

Balsam of Tolu	Three Ounces.
Alcohol.....	Two Pints.
Macerate until the balsam is dissolved ; then filter through paper.— <i>U. S. Ph.</i>	

Tincture of Kino.

Powdered Kino.....	Three and a half Ounces.
Rectified Spirits.....	Two Pints.
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.— <i>Lond. Ph.</i>	

Turlington's Balsam. Balsam of Life.

Alcohol.....	Four Pints.
Benzoin.....	Six Ounces.
Liquid Storax.....	Two Ounces.
Socotrine Aloes.....	Half an Ounce.
Peruvian Balsam	One Ounce.
Myrrh.....	Half an Ounce.
Angelica.....	Two Drachms.
Balsam Tolu.....	Two Ounces.
Extract of Liquorice.....	Two Ounces.

Digest for ten days and strain.

Thomas' Eye Water.

Sulphate of Zinc.....	One Scruple.
Chloride of Sodium.....	One Scruple.
Rose Water.....	One fl. Ounce.

Make a solution, and apply, suitably diluted, to inflamed eyes.

Tincture of Ginger.

Bruised Ginger..... Eight Ounces.
 Alcohol..... Two Pints.
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter through paper.

Tincture of Cantharides.

Bruised Cantharides..... One Ounce.
 Diluted Aleohol..... Two Pints.
 Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter—*U. S. Ph.*

Tincture of Cayenne Pepper.

Cayenne Pepper..... One Ounce.
 Diluted Alcohol..... Two Pints.
 Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.—*U. S. Ph.*

Thompsonian Composition Powder.

Powdered Bayberry Root..... One Pound.
 Powdered Ginger..... Half a Pound.
 Powdered Cayenne Pepper..... One Ounce.
 Powdered Cloves..... One Ounce.
 Mix, by sifting.

Thompsonian Hot Drops, or No. 6.

Powdered Cayenne Pepper..... One Ounce.
 Coarsely Powdered Myrrh..... Four Ounces.
 Alcohol..... Two Pints.
 Mix, let it stand several days, and strain.

Universal Plaster.

Red Lead in fine Powder..... Eight Ounces.
 Olive Oil..... Sixteen Ounces.
 Boil them in a proper vessel, with constant agitation, until the whole has assumed a blackish-brown color, then add
 Yellow Wax..... Four Ounces
 and after this has been melted and well mixed,

Camphor Two Drachms,
 previously dissolved in a little olive oil. The mixture can now be put into any desirable shape.—*Parrish Pharmacy.*

Vinegar of Opium. Black Drop.

Coarsely Powdered Opium..... One and a half Ounces.
 Diluted Acetic Acid (Imperial Measure)..... One Pint.
 Macerate for seven days in a close vessel, with occasional agitation; then strain with expression, and filter.—*Dub. Ph.*

Dose, from seven to ten drops.

Vitriol Elixir. Elixir of Vitriol.

Sulphuric Acid..... Three and a half fl. Ounces.
 Bruised Ginger..... One Ounce.
 Bruised Cinnamon..... One and a half Ounces.
 Alcohol..... Sufficient.
 Gradually add the acid to a pint of alcohol. Place the ginger and cinnamon in a percolator, and pour alcohol upon them until a pint of tincture is obtained. Then mix the diluted acid and the tincture. Dose, ten to twenty drops in sweetened water.—*U. S. Ph.*

Worm Tea.

Senna	Half an Ounce.
Manna.....	Half an Ounce.
Pinkroot.....	Half an Ounce.
Fennel-Seed.....	One Drachm.
Worm-Seed.....	Half a Drachm.
Savine.....	Two Scruples.
Cream of Tartar	Two Scruples.
Boiling Water.....	One Quart.

Let it stand for twenty minutes. Dose, for children, a teacupful three times a-day. It should be taken on an empty stomach.

Yeast Poultice.

Yeast, heated to 100°.....	Five fl. Ounces.
Water, heated to 100°	Five fl. Ounces.
Wheat Flour	One Pound.

Mix the yeast with the water and add the flour, stirring so as to make a poultice. Place this near the fire until it begins to swell up.—*Lond. Ph.*

The water, spirit and essence of various articles, as of mint and aniseed, are frequently advised as medicines. The following formulas of these combinations, as applied to aniseed, will convey a satisfactory idea for compounding these preparations generally.

The essence of aniseed is of full strength. It may be made sufficiently strong for common use, with half an ounce of the oil to one pint of alcohol.

Water of Aniseed.

Essence of Aniseed	One fl. Ounce.
Water	Four Pints.
Mix with agitation, and filter through paper.— <i>Dub. Ph.</i>	
Dose, a tablespoonful.	

Spirit of Aniseed.

Bruised Aniseed.....	Ten Ounces.
Proof Spirit.....	One Gallon.
Water.....	Two Pints.
Mix, and distill a gallon by a gentle heat.— <i>Lond. Ph.</i> , 1836.	

Spirit of Aniseed.

Oil of Anise.....	Three fl. Drachms.
Proof Spirit.....	One Gallon.
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful.— <i>Lond. Ph.</i> , 1851.	

Essence of Aniseed.

Oil of Aniseed.....	One fl. Ounce.
Rectified Spirit.....	Nine fl. Ounces.
Mix. Dose, twenty to thirty drops, on sugar.— <i>Dub. Ph.</i>	

MARSHALL HALL'S READY METHOD.

ASPHYXIA.

Asphyxia is a term used to denote suspended animation, in consequence of the air being cut off from the lungs. Men are frequently thrown into this condition by going down into vaults and wells in which are accumulated noxious vapors. It may be produced by strangulation, as when people are hanged. But by far the most frequent cause of asphyxia is drowning.

READY METHOD.

1st.—Treat the patient *instantly, on the spot, in the open air*, freely exposing the face, neck, and chest, to the breeze, except in severe weather

2d.—In order to *clear the throat*, place the patient gently on the face, with one wrist under the forehead, that all fluids, and the tongue itself, may fall forwards, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free.

3d.—To *excite respiration*, turn the patient slightly on his side, and apply some irritating or stimulating agent to the nostrils, as *veratrine, diluted ammonia, &c.*

4th.—Make the face warm by brisk friction; then dash cold water upon it.

5th.—If not successful, lose no time; but, to *imitate respiration*, place the patient on his face, and turn the body gently, but completely, *on the side, and a little beyond*; then again on

the face, and so on, alternately. Repeat these movements deliberately, and perseveringly, *fifteen times only* in a minute. (When the patient lies on the thorax, this cavity is *compressed* by the weight of the body, and *expiration* takes place. When he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed and *inspiration* occurs.)

6th.—When the prone position is resumed, make a uniform and efficient pressure *along the spine*, removing the pressure immediately, before rotation on the side. (The pressure augments the *expiration*; the rotation commences *inspiration*.) Continue these measures.

7th.—Rub the limbs *upwards*, with *firm pressure*, and with *energy*. (The object being to aid the return of venous blood to the heart.)

8th.—Substitute for the patient's wet clothing, if possible, such other covering as can be instantly procured, each bystander supplying a coat or cloak, etc. Meantime, and from time to time, *to excite inspiration*, let the surface of the body be *slapped* briskly with the hand.

9th—Rub the body briskly till it is dry and warm, then dash *cold* water upon it, and repeat the rubbing.

AVOID the immediate removal of the patient, as it involves a *dangerous loss of time*—also, the use of bellows, or any *forcing* instrument; also, the *warm bath*, and *all rough treatment*.

When persons are asphyxiated, by noxious vapors, in the bottom of a well or vault, and there is no present means at hand to bring them to the surface, we should immediately set the air in motion about them, by throwing down pailfuls of water.

SYNONYMS.

Many of our common medicines are known under different names. The following list of such articles, with their several names, is given to assist the memory, and to avoid mistakes.

It is well to state here, that, when speaking unqualifiedly of salts, we mean Epsom salts—of oil, castor oil—of soda, carbonate of soda—of ether, sulphuric ether—and of quinine, sulphate of quinine :

Alcohol—Rectified Spirits.

Alcohol, Diluted—Proof Spirits.

Anise—Anise Seed—Aniseed.

Antimonial Wine—Wine of Antimony.

Acid, Prussic, Diluted—Acid, Hydrocyanic, Diluted.

Acid, Sulphuric—Oil of Vitriol.

Ammonia, Muriate—Sal Ammoniac..

Aqua Ammonia—Water of Ammonia—Liquid Hartshorn.

Ammonia, Carbonate—Hartshorn.

Black Snakeroot—Black Cohosh.

Blue Pill—Blue Mass.

Blue Vitriol—Sulphate of Copper.

Cream of Tartar—Bitartrate of Potash.

Castor Oil—Oil Ricini.

Copperas—Sulphate of Iron.

Circuma—Turmeric.

Cayenne Pepper—Capsicum.

Epsom Salts—Sulphate of Magnesia.

Foxglove—Digitalis.

Guaiac—Guaiacum.

Glauber Salts—Sulphate of Soda.

Gum Arabic—Acacia.

Henbane—Hyoscyamus.

Laudanum—Tincture of Opium.

Nitrate of Silver—Lunar Caustic.

Paregoric—Elixir Paregoric—Camphorated Tinct. of Opium.

Pinkroot—Spigela.

Red Precipitate—Red Oxide of Mercury.

Spirit of Nitre—Sweet Spirit of Nitre—Nitric Ether.

Sugar of Lead—Acetate of Lead—Subacetate of Lead.

Spanish Flies—Cantharides.

Salt, Common—Chloride of Sodium.

Saltpetre—Nitre—Nitrate of Potash.

Sweet Oil—Olive Oil—Oil of Olives.

Salts of Tartar—Pure Carbonate of Potash.

Senega—Seneka.

Tannin—Tannic Acid.

Tartar Emetic—Emetic Tartar—Tartarized Antimony.

Oil of Turpentine—Spirit of Turpentine.

Virginia Snakeroot—Serpentaria.

MEDICINES AND THEIR DOSES.

Acid, Benzoic.....	10 to 20 Grains.
Hydrocyanic, Diluted	1 Drop.
Nitric, in Sweetened Water.....	2 to 6 Drops.
Muriatic, in Sweetened Water.....	5 to 10 Drops.
Sulphuric, in Sweetened Water.....	2 to 5 Drops.
Aloes, Powder	5 to 10 Grains.
Tincture.....	1 to 8 Teaspoonfuls.
and Myrrh, Tincture.....	1 to 2 Teaspoonfuls.
Alum.....	5 to 20 Grains.
Ammoniac.....	5 to 20 Grains.
Ammonia, Carbonate.....	5 to 10 Grains.
Water, reduced.....	5 to 15 Drops.
Aniseed.....	20 to 30 Grains.
Tincture.....	1 to 2 Teaspoonful.
Antimonal Wine	30 to 60 Drops.
Assafetida, Gum.....	2 to 10 Grains.
Tincture	1 Teaspoonful.
Belladonna, Extract.....	1 Grain.
Tincture.....	15 to 25 Drops.
Blue Pill, as Physic.....	10 to 15 Grains.
as an Alterative.....	3 Grains.
Black Snakeroot, Powder.....	1 Teaspoonful.
Decoction.....	1 to 2 Ounces.
Tincture.....	20 Drops.
Bloodroot, as an Emetic	10 to 20 Grains.
as an Expectorant	5 Grains.
as an Alterative.....	5 Grains.
Tincture, as an Emetic.....	3 or 4 Teaspoonfuls.
as an Expectorant.....	30 to 60 Drops.
as an Alterative.....	30 to 60 Drops.
Black Drop	5 to 10 Drops.
Buchu, Leaves.....	20 to 30 Grains.
Infusion.....	1 to 2 Ounces.

Calomel, as Physic.....	5 to 15 Grains.
as an Alterative.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ Grain.
Camphor Gum.....	3 to 10 Grains.
Spirit.....	5 to 20 Drops.
Castor Oil	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Ounce.
Catechu, Powder.....	10 to 20 Grains.
Tincture.....	1 to 3 Teaspoonfuls.
Chloroform	5 to 20 Drops.
Colchicum, Powder	2 to 8 Grains.
Wine, Root.....	10 to 20 Drops.
Seeds.....	30 to 60 Drops.
Tincture, Seeds.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 Teaspoonfuls.
Colocynth, Powder	5 to 10 Grains.
Extract.....	5 to 10 Grains.
Extract, Compound.....	5 to 15 Grains.
Copaiba, Balsam.....	20 to 60 Drops.
Tincture.....	30 to 60 Drops.
Cream of Tartar.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce.
Croton Oil.....	1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ Drops.
Dandelion, Decoction.....	1 to 2 Ounces.
Extract	20 to 40 Grains.
Elixir Vitriol, in Sweetened Water.....	15 to 20 Drops.
Epsom Salts.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Ounce.
Essence of Peppermint, in Water.....	10 to 20 Drops.
Ether, Sulphuric, in Water.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Teaspoonful.
Foxglove, Powder.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Grain.
Infusion	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce.
Tincture.....	10 to 20 Drops.
Galls, Powdered.....	5 to 25 Grains.
Syrup	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce.
Tincture.....	1 to 2 Drachms.
Galbanum.....	10 to 20 Grains.
Gamboge.....	1 to 3 Grains.
Gentian, Powder.....	10 to 25 Grains.
Extract.....	10 to 15 Grains.
Infusion	1 Ounce.
Tincture, Compound.....	1 to 2 Teaspoonfuls.
Ginger, Powdered.....	10 to 20 Grains.
Syrup	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce.
Tincture.....	1 to 2 Teaspoonfuls.
Guaiac, Resin.....	10 to 20 Grains.
Wood, Decoction.....	1 to 2 Ounces.
Tincture	1 to 2 Ounces.
Henbane, Powder.....	2 to 5 Grains.

Henbane, Extract.....	1 Grain.
Tincture	20 to 30 Drops.
Ipecac, Powder.....	15 to 30 Grains.
Syrup.....	1 to 2 Drachms.
Wine.....	1 to 8 Drachms.
Iron, Carbonate.....	10 to 40 Grains.
Iodide.....	2 to 3 Grains.
Muriated Tincture, in Water,.....	10 to 30 Drops.
Jalap, Powder.....	10 to 30 Grains.
Extract.....	5 to 10 Grains.
Tincture.....	1 to 2 Teaspoonfuls.
Kino, Powder.....	10 to 20 Grains.
Tincture.....	1 to 2 Teaspoonfuls.
Laudanum.....	10 to 30 Drops.
Magnesia, Carbonate.....	20 to 60 Grains.
Morphine, Sulphate.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ Grain.
Myrrh, Powdered.....	10 to 25 Grains.
Tincture.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Teaspoonfuls.
Nitre	4 to 5 Grains.
Spirit, in Water.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Teaspoonful.
Opium.....	1 Grain.
Paregoric.....	5 Drops to 2 Teaspoonfuls.
Pepper, Cayenne.....	5 to 10 Grains.
Infusion.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce.
Tincture.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 Teaspoonfuls.
Pinkroot, Powder.....	1 to 2 Drachms.
Infusion.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Ounce.
Potash, Iodide.....	1 to 10 Grains.
Chlorate.....	10 to 20 Grains.
Prepared Chalk.....	10 to 20 Grains.
Quassia, Infusion.....	1 Ounce.
Extract.....	2 to 5 Grains.
Tincture	1 to 2 Drachms.
Quinine, Sulphate.....	1 to 20 Grains.
Rhubarb, Powdered.....	5 to 30 Grains.
Roasted.....	5 to 10 Grains.
Infusion	1 to 2 Ounces.
Extract.....	5 to 20 Grains.
Syrup.....	1 to 4 Drachms.
Tincture	1 to 4 Drachms.
Sarsaparilla, Powder.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Drachm.
Decoction.....	4 to 6 Ounces.
Syrup.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Ounce.
Extract	10 to 20 Grains.

Salts of Tartar.....	5 to 20 Grains.
Senega, Powder	10 to 20 Grains.
Infusion.....	1 to 2 Ounces.
Decoction.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ounce.
Syrup.....	1 to 2 Drachms.
Senna, Powder.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 Drachms.
Infusion.....	2 to 4 Ounces.
Syrup	1 to 2 Drachms.
Soda, Carbonate.....	10 to 20 Grains.
Squill, Powder.....	1 to 2 Grains.
Syrup.....	1 Teaspoonful.
Tincture	20 to 40 Drops.
Vinegar	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Drachm.
Sugar of Lead.....	1 to 4 Grains.
Sulphate of Copper, as an Emetic.....	1 to 3 Grains.
Sulphur.....	1 to 2 Teaspoonfuls.
Tannin.....	2 to 5 Grains.
Tartar Emetic.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ to 1 Grain.
Tolu, Balsam.....	10 to 20 Grains.
Syrup.....	1 to 4 Drachms.
Tincture.....	1 to 2 Drachms.
Turpentine, Gum	1 to 5 Grains.
Oil.....	5 to 50 Drops.
Uva Ursi, Powder	20 to 60 Grains.
Decoction	1 to 2 Ounces.
Valerian, Powder.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Drachm.
Infusion	1 to 2 Ounces.
Tincture	1 to 4 Drachms.
Oil.....	2 to 5 Drops.
Extract.....	2 to 10 Grains.
Virginia Snakeroot, Powder.....	5 to 20 Grains.
Infusion.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 Ounces.
Tincture	1 to 2 Teaspoonfuls.
Zinc, Solution	$\frac{1}{3}$ Ounce.
Sulphate.....	1 to 30 Grains.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

The first course we are to take is to see that the stomach is thoroughly evacuated with emetics. Mustard, from being found in every house, will generally be the best emetic at hand and should be given without delay. The sulphate of Zinc (White Vitriol) and Sulphate of Copper (Blue Vitriol) are particularly useful as emetics, for their prompt action. The nature of some poisons causes vomiting, which may be encouraged, sufficiently, with warm water. Drinks of gum Arabic, flaxseed and slippery elm water will be highly useful to assist the vomiting and to shield the coats of the stomach from corrosive poisons. When vomiting cannot be induced, the stomach pump must be used.

In some instances, when the poison itself has vomited the patient most thoroughly, and more than sufficiently, in the excitement of the moment and without due reflection, tartar emetic has been given for the purpose of vomiting. Nothing could be more inappropriate; and it shows the great necessity of self-command in cases of emergency.

The various effects of poisons must be treated according to their nature. They may produce congestion, inflammation, or prostration.

The occasional instances of poisoning, from eating certain kinds of fish, poisonous vegetables, and diseased meats, will generally require the use of emetics and cathartics,

POISONS.

ANTIDOTES.

ACIDS.—The *Alkalies*, soft or hard soap, freely drank in solution. Warm water or mucilaginous drinks should be taken after it. When Sulphuric Acid has been taken, the use of much water will be improper.

NITRIC AND OXALIC ACID.—Solution of magnesia, chalk, whiting, or plaster from a wall. They should be mixed with as little water as possible. Afterwards drinks should be freely used.

PRUSSIC ACID.—Ammonia; chlorine; cold affusion.

ALKALIES AND THEIR SALTS.—Common vinegar, castor, flaxseed, almond and olive oils, in large quantities.

COPPER AND ITS COMPOUNDS.—“Albumen, as milk or whites of eggs in solution, should be freely administered. Vinegar must be avoided.”

GOLD, SALTS OF.—“*Sulphate of Iron*, with a free use of mucilaginous drinks.”

IRON, SALTS OF.—“*Carbonate of Soda*, with mucilaginous drinks.”

LEAD, SALTS OF.—“*Sulphate of Magnesia* (Epsom Salts), or diluted Sulphuric Acid.”

MERCURY, SALTS OF.—“*Albumen*, as white of eggs, milk, or wheat flour beaten up with water.”

SILVER, SALTS OF.—“*Common Salt* (Chloride of Sodium), largely given.”

TIN, SALTS OF.—“*Albumen*. Whites of eggs, milk or flour.”

ZINC, SALTS OF.—“*Albumen*, or carbonate of soda, with copious draughts of warm water, and especially milk.”

PHOSPHORUS.—“*Magnesia*, with water, and copious draughts of mucilaginous drinks.”

GASES.—“*Ammonia*, cautiously inhaled, is recommended for chlorine. Asphyxia, produced by carbonic acid or oxide gases, or sulphuretted hydrogen, must be treated by copious effusions of cold water, especially to the head, blood-letting, artificial respiration, stimulants carefully administered, &c.”

POISONS.

ANTIDOTES.

CREOSOTE.—“*Albumen* or white of eggs, milk or wheat flour.

ALCOHOL OR SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—“A powerful emetic should be given, followed by copious draughts of warm water. Congestions of the brain, and other symptoms, to be treated on general principles.”

OPIUM AND OTHER NARCOTICS.—“The chief reliance is to be placed on the most active emetics (as mustard, tartar emetic, sulphate of zinc, or sulphate of copper), and the stomach pump, when the narcotic has been taken in substance.” “Strong decoction of coffee; electro-magnetism; tannic acid.” “The patient should be kept in motion, and cold water dashed on the head and shoulders. Should the above means fail, the electro-magnetic battery, or if that cannot be obtained, artificial respiration, may be resorted to.”

EARTHS. BARYTA AND ITS SALTS. LIME.—“Epsom salts, glauber salts and diluted sulphuric acid. The fixed oils have the same effect as with the alkalies proper, when not in a compound state.”

IODINE. IODIDE OF POTASH.—“*Starch*, wheat flour, or arrow-root, in large quantities, well mixed with water. For iodide of potash, there being no antidote, vomiting must be promoted by copious draughts of warm water.”

ARSENIC AND ITS COMPOUNDS.—“*Hydrated Peroxide of Iron*, in tablespoonful doses, every 5 or 10 minutes. If this cannot be obtained, magnesia, animal charcoal, or equal parts of oil and lime-water, may be administered.”

To make Hydrated Peroxide of Iron.

“Take of Sulphate of Iron, four ounces; Sulphuric Acid, three fluid drachms and a half; Nitric Acid, six fluid drachms, or a sufficient quantity; Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity; Water, two pints. Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron in the

water, and having added the Sulphuric Acid, boil the solution; then add the Nitric Acid in small portions, boiling the liquid a minute or two after each addition, until the acid ceases to produce a dark color. Filter the liquid, allow it to cool, and add Solution of Ammonia in excess, stirring the mixture briskly. Wash the precipitate with water, and keep it in close bottles, with sufficient water to cover it."—*U. S. Ph.*

POISONS.

ANTIDOTES.

ANTIMONY AND ITS SALTS.—"Astringent infusions, as of galls, oak bark, Peruvian bark, or green tea, very strong."

BISMUTH AND ITS COMPOUNDS.—"Albumen. Copious draughts of milk, combined with sweet mucilaginous drinks."

STRYCHNIA.—"Emetics should be freely given. If vomiting cannot be produced, or proves useless, chloroform, by inhalation, should be administered. Camphor. If these means fail, *Marshall Hall's Ready Method may be tried.*"

ARNICA.—Vinegar.

ACONITE.—Stimulants, externally and internally.

It will frequently happen that it cannot be known what poison has been taken. The following combination constitutes the best General Antidote to be used in those cases.

Calcined Magnesia,
Pulverized Charcoal, } Equal parts, in a sufficient quantity
Sesqui-oxide of Iron, } of water.

This preparation is perfectly innocent, and is very likely to be efficacious, for its ingredients, though simple, are antidotes to the most common and active poisons.—*Bull. de Therap.*

Calomel and Corrosive Sublimate are included under the head of Mercury and its Salts—Tartar Emetic, under that of Antimony and its Salts—Sugar of Lead, under that of Lead and its Salts—Morphine, under that of Opium—Fowler's Solution, under that of Arsenic and its Compounds.

GLOSSARY.

Abdomen—the belly.
Abscess—a cavity containing matter.
Absorbent—a substance used to absorb acids.
Acescent—becoming sour.
Acid—sour; a sour substance.
Acrid—sharp; biting to the taste.
Adhesive—sticky; tending to adhere.
Adult—a full grown person.
Albumen—the principle that constitutes the white of an egg.
Alkali—a substance that will neutralize an acid.
Alterative—a medicine that will gradually induce a change.
Alvine—pertaining to the lower intestines.
Anemia—bloodless; privation of blood.
Anodyne—any medicine which will allay pain.
Antacid—an alkali; an absorbent.
Anthelmintic—a remedy for worms.
Antidote—a medicine that will counteract a poison.
Antimonial—a medicine composed mostly of antimony.
Antiperiodic—that which prevents a periodic disease.
Antispasmodic—that which is opposed to spasm.
Anus—the opening at the lower extremity of the rectum.
Aperient—a mild purgative.
Aqua—water.
Asthenic—characterized by weakness and debility.
Astringent—that which contracts or constringes.
Belly—the body between the breast and thighs.
Bile, or Gall—a green fluid secreted by the liver.
Blanch—to make white by stripping of the peel.
Blister—a thin bladder on the skin, containing watery matter.
Blotch—a pustule or large eruption.
Bowels—the intestines.
Bronchia—the subdivision of the windpipe in the lungs.
Buffy—a yellow crust observed on blood in inflammation.

Cardialgia—heart-burn ; burning pain in the stomach.
Carious—mortified ; ulcerated ; as a tooth.
Carminative—a remedy that expels wind from the stomach.
Cataplasm—a poultice.
Cathartic—a purge ; a purgative.
Catheter—an instrument for drawing off the urine.
Cauterize—to burn or corrode the flesh, skin or bone.
Caustic—a substance that will burn or corrode the flesh.
Chemically—according to chemical principles.
Chill—a sensation of cold.
Chronic—of long continuance ; old.
Chyme—digested food.
Circulation—the motion of the blood through the system.
Clammy—cold sweat ; soft and sticky ; adhesive.
Clarified—made pure and clear.
Coagulate—to curdle or congeal.
Coalesce—to run, or grow together.
Coated—covered with a coat, as the tongue with fur.
Collapse—a complete prostration of strength.
Collutory—a mouth-wash.
Collyrium—an eye-water.
Comatosc—preternaturally disposed to sleep ; lethargic.
Concrete—a mass formed by the union of separate particles.
Congestion—an unusual accumulation of blood in any part.
Conical—in the form of a cone.
Conserve—fruits, flowers, or herbs and sugar, beat together.
Constipation—an obstructed state of the bowels.
Constitution—the state of the different organs of the body.
Contagion—an infectious matter from a diseased body.
Convalescence—renewal of health and strength.
Corpuscle—an extremely small particle.
Counter—in opposition.
Critical—a crisis ; a turning point in a disease.
Crudity—raw ; undigested ; imperfectly done.
Cuticle—the outer skin ; the scarf-skin.
Debility—feebleness ; weakness.
Decant—to pour off carefully a liquid from its sediment.
Decoction—a liquid in which has been boiled some herb.
Deglutition—the act of swallowing.
Delirium—disorder of the intellect ; a wandering of the mind.
Demulcent—a medicine that corrects acrid conditions of parts.
Diagnosis—a discriminating knowledge of diseases.
Diaphoretic—a medicine that will cause perspiration.
Diathesis—a particular habit of the body, good or bad.

Diet—food ; food directed or regulated by a physician.
Digest—to be prepared with heat.
Digestion—the conversion of food into chyme.
Diluted—weakened ; rendered more thin.
Discutient—a medicine that disperses a tumor.
Dispensatory—a book that treats of composition of medicines.
Dispersed—scattered ; driven away.
Displacer—an instrument used to leach water through herbs.
Dissolve—to convert a solid into a liquid.
Diuretic—a medicine that increases the discharge of urine.
Dose—a prescribed quantity of medicine.
Draught—the quantity of liquor drank at once.
Draughts—stimulating applications to the surface.
Efervescence—bubbling ; foaming.
Efflorescence—a diffuse redness of the skin ; a rash.
Effused—poured out.
Electuary—a medicine mixed with conserve, honey or syrup.
Emaciated—thin in flesh.
Embrocation—a lotion for rubbing any part of the body.
Emetic—a medicine that provokes vomiting.
Emollient—a substance of a soft and oily nature.
Emulsion—a soft, milk-like mucilage.
Endemic—peculiar to a people, place, or a particular season.
Enervation—weakening or being reduced in strength.
Epidemic—a prevalent disease.
Epidermis—the cuticle or scarf-skin.
Eruption—the act of discharging wind from the stomach.
Eruption—a redness or pustules on the skin.
Escharotie—having the power of destroying the flesh.
Ethereal—formed of ether ; containing ether.
Evacuation—matter discharged by stool or otherwise.
Evaporate—to escape and pass off in vapor.
Exacerbation—a stated increase of violence in a disease.
Excision—a cutting out or off any part of the body.
Excoriated—abraded ; deprived of the skin.
Exhalants—vessels in the body that throw out fluids.
Expectorant—a medicine that expels secretions from the chest.
Express—to press out.
Extract—an active principle obtained by digesting vegetables.
Extravasation—an escape of fluids into surrounding parts.
Exudation—a sweating ; a discharge of fluids from the surface.
Fauces—the back part of the mouth ; the throat.
Febrile—pertaining to fevers.
Feces—excrement.

Feculent—foul ; thick ; muddy.
Ferment—to work ; to effervesce.
Fetid—having a disagreeable smell.
Fever-sore—a common name for a carious ulcer.
Fibrin—a whitish, tough substance, composed of fibres.
Filter—a strainer of cloth, paper, or other substance.
Flabby—soft ; loose.
Flatulene—air generated in the stomach and bowels.
Formula—a prescription ; a prescribed form of medicine.
Friction—the rubbing a part with the hand or other substance.
Fumigation—the act of filling a room with smoke or gas.
Fundament—the lower part of the body ; the anus.
Function—the performance executed by different organs.
Fungus—a spongy excrescence on animal bodies.
Fur—a peculiar substance that collects on the tongue.
Gangrene—mortification.
Gargle—a medicated wash for the mouth and throat.
Gelatinous—like jelly ; moderately stiff and cohesive.
Giddy—a swimming sensation in the head.
Glands—small fleshy organs, in various parts of the body.
Globules—a small globe-like particle of matter.
Glottis—the narrow opening at the upper part of the windpipe.
Glutton—a person who eats to excess.
Granule—a small particle.
Gripping—a peculiar twisting pain in the stomach and bowels.
Groin—that part of the body between the belly and thigh.
Grotesque—ludicrous ; whimsical.
Gums—the fleshy substance that surrounds the teeth.
Habit—a mental or physical condition.
Hemorrhage—a bleeding from any of the blood vessels.
Hereditary—capable of being transmitted.
Hoarseness—roughness of voice.
Hydragogue—a medicine that causes watery discharges.
Ichor—a colorless, thin, and watery humor, as from ulcers.
Imbibe—to absorb ; to drink in.
Impervious—not penetrable.
Impoverished—poor ; exhausted.
Incision—a cutting into, or opening with an instrument.
Indolent—inactive ; sluggish.
Indurated—hardened.
Inflammation—a heat, redness and swelling of any part.
Infusion—the liquor in which plants are steeped.
Ingredient—one of the parts of a compound.
Inhaled—breathed.

Injection—usually a medicated liquid.
Insidious—deceitful ; treacherous.
Inspissated—thickened, as a juice.
Intermission—a cessation, as of a fever.
Intestines—the bowels.
Intuitive—instantly perceived ; without testimony or reason.
Irritant—any substance or cause that frets, chafes or vexes.
Issue—an ulcer, made to promote a discharge.
Jelly—the juice of fruit thickened by boiling with sugar.
Lacerate—torn ; to separate by violence.
Lancet—a double-edged, sharp-pointed instrument.
Lancination—a tearing; laceration.
Laryngitis—an inflammation of the larynx.
Larynx—the upper part of the windpipe or trachea.
Lassitude—languor; weariness.
Laxative—a mild purgative.
Leech—a blood-sucker.
Linetus—a medicine taken by licking with the tongue.
Livid—dark-colored ; black and blue.
Local—a fixed spot or place.
Lotion—a liquid preparation ; a wash.
Macerate—to extract the virtues of a substance in water.
Malady—sickness or disease.
Malignant—extremely dangerous.
Malaria—foul air which produces disease.
Marc—refuse matter.
Matter—pus ; the yellow substance in a boil or abscess.
Maturity—ripeness, as the maturity of a boil.
Medicated—prepared with medicine.
Membrane—a thin lining or skin, as in the mouth or throat.
Mercurial—a medicine that contains mercury.
Microscope—an instrument which magnifies an object.
Minim—the sixtieth part of a fluidrachm.
Molecule—a minute particle of a body.
Morbid—diseased ; not sound and healthful.
Mortification—the death of a part of the body.
Moxa—any substance used for burning on or near the skin.
Mucilage—a substance like gum dissolved in water.
Muscle—an organ of motion ; the lean flesh of an animal.
Mucus—a slimy fluid, secreted by mucus membranes.
Nape—the prominent part on the back of the neck.
Nasal—relating to the nose.
Nausea—sickness at the stomach ; loathing.
Navel—the depressed part in the center of the abdomen.

Nervous—affected with weak nerves.
Nocturnal—pertaining to night.
Numbness—with little or no feeling.
Nutriment—that which nourishes ; nourishment.
Obesity—fleshiness ; excessive fatness.
Obstinate—stubborn ; unyielding.
Oleaginous—oily.
Opaque—obscure ; cannot be seen through.
Ophthalmia—pertaining to the eye.
Organ—a part of the body that exercises a function.
Oxymel—a mixture of vinegar and honey.
Palliative—to mitigate ; to lessen in severity.
Panada—food made by boiling bread in water.
Paroxysm—a fit of any disease.
Percussion—tapping on the chest or abdomen with the fingers.
Perforation—a hole into or through any thing.
Periodic—having a stated time to make its appearance.
Perspiration—an exudation of moisture on the surface.
Petal—a flower leaf.
Petechiae—purple spots on the skin, observed in severe fevers.
Phthisis—consumption.
Physic—a medicine ; a medicine that purges.
Plastic—capable of being organized.
Plethora—a full habit ; the vessels overcharged with fluids.
Potion—a draught.
Premonitory—giving a previous notice.
Primæ Viæ—the stomach and bowels.
Prognosis—a judgment respecting the future of a disease.
Prostration—deprived of strength.
Pseudo—false, as a pseudo-membrane.
Ptyalism—salivation ; a morbid excretion of saliva.
Pubes—the prominent point between the hip bones, in front.
Pulse—a beating of the heart and arteries.
Pultaceous—maeerated ; softened ; nearly fluid.
Pulmonary—connected with the lungs.
Pulverize—to make fine.
Punch—a mixture of water, sugar, lemon-juice and spirit.
Puriform—like pus ; in the form of pus.
Purge—a physic ; a cathartic.
Pus—a yellowish-white matter.
Pustule—an inflamed elevation on the skin, containing matter.
Putrid—corrupt ; rotten ; disorganized.
Pyrexia—fever.
Ragout—a sauce or seasoning for exciting an appetite.

Rash—a slight eruption or redness on the body.
Reaction—a returning of vital power and energy.
Recession—going back; returning.
Remedy—a medicine for curing a disease.
Respiration—the act of inhaling and exhaling air; breathing.
Restrain—to hold in check.
Rigid—stiff; inflexible.
Rigor—a chill; shuddering; tremor.
Roscate—rosy; of a rose color.
Routine—a uniform course of practice.
Rubefacient—that which will produce redness of the skin.
Saccharine—having the properties of sugar.
Saline—having the properties of salt.
Salivation—the act of producing an increased flow of saliva.
Sallowness—yellowish color; tinged with a dark yellow.
Sangarce—wine and water, sweetened and spiced.
Sancies—a thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores.
Saturation—filled; supplied to fullness.
Scarificator—an instrument for making incisions in the skin.
Schirrhus—hard; indolent; apt to become cancerous.
Seybala—hard, fecal matter.
Secretions—fluids manufactured by various organs of the body.
Sedative—a medicine that quiets pain and irritability.
Semi—half.
Seton—an ulcer made and kept up by some foreign substance.
Sensual—given to the gratification of the low passions.
Serum—the thin transparent part of the blood.
Simmer—to boil moderately.
Sinapism—a paste made of mustard or other irritants.
Slime—a soft, moist, sticky substance.
Slough—a dead part that separates from the living.
Solution—a liquid in which any substance is dissolved.
Solvent—having the power of dissolving.
Spasm—a short, sudden contraction of a muscle.
Spirit—a liquid obtained by distillation.
Splint—a thin piece of wood, paper or stiffened cloth.
Sporadic—single; scattered; accidental.
Stertorious—heavy snoring, as in apoplexy.
Sthenic—attended with a morbid increase of vital energy.
Stool—a seat or vessel; a discharge from the bowels.
Stimulant—a medicine that excites to increased action.
Stupor—a diminution or suspension of sensibility.
Suffused—overspread, as with a color or fluid.
Suppository—a substance introduced into the rectum.

Suppression—the obstruction of an accustomed discharge.
Suppurate—to form pus ; to maturate.
Syncope—a fainting ; a temporary loss of sensation.
Sympathetically—in consequence of sympathy.
Symptoms—the afflictions and changes that accompany diseases.
Taint—*infection* ; corruption.
Tart—acid ; sharpness.
Tenesmus—an uneasy sensation at the lower part of the rectum.
Tepid—moderately warm.
Thorax—the cavity of the chest.
Toddy—a mixture of spirit and water sweetened.
Tonic—any medicine that increases the strength.
Torpid—stupid ; inactive.
Trance—a suspension of mental power and voluntary motion.
Trachea—the windpipe.
Translation—removing or changing from one part to another.
Translucent—partially clear.
Tubercle—a pimple ; a swelling ; a tumor.
Tumor—a morbid enlargement of any part.
Type—a peculiarity in the form of a disease.
Ulcer—a morbid sore that discharges pus or other fluid.
unction—the act of anointing ; an ointment.
Urine—an animal liquid secreted by the kidneys.
Uvula—a small spongy body suspended from the palate.
Varicose—enlarged or dilated veins.
Vehicle—any substance in which medicine is taken.
Venesection—blood-letting.
Vertigo—giddiness ; dizziness ; swimming of the head.
Vesicle—a little bladder filled with fluid.
Vibices—large purple spots.
Viciation—depravation ; corruption.
Virus—the active principle of contagious matter.
Vital—pertaining to life, as a part or fluid.
Vomiting—the act of throwing up from the stomach.
Windpipe—the pipe through which the air passes to the lungs.

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

The annexed signs and abbreviations are very common in medical formulas, and will be frequently met with by the general reader. The Roman letters are used for the purpose of numbering with these signs and abbreviations in place of figures, and some use j instead of i when they wish to express but one, and also, when several numbers have been expressed, to close them with a j, as iij three ; or iii three.

R.	Recipe—Take.	f $\frac{7}{8}$.	A fl. ounce or ounces.
lb.	A Pound or Pounds.	f 3.	A fl. drachm or drachms.
ʒ.	An Ounce or Ounces.	m.	A Minim or Minims
ʒ.	A Drachm or Drachms.	Gr.	A Grain or Grains.
D.	A Scruple or Scruples.	Gtt.	A Drop or Drops.
āā.	Of Each.	Q. S.	A sufficient quantity.
O.	A Pint, or Pints.	Ss.	A Half.

EXAMPLE.

Laudanum.

R			
	Opium.....	.....	ʒ iiiss.
	Diluted Alcohol.....	.....	Oii.
	Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.	Dose, gtt. x to xxx.	

EXPLANATION.

Laudanum.

Take Opium.....	Two and a half Ounces.
Diluted Alcohol.....	Two Pints.
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.	Dose from ten to thirty drops.

Rose Water.**EXAMPLE.**

Rx

Oil of Roses.....	gtt. xx.
Water.....	O iv.
Shake well and filter.	

Rose Water.**EXPLANATION.**

Take Oil of Roses	Twenty Drops
Water	Four Pints.
Shake well and filter.	

EXAMPLE.

Rx

Syrup of Gum Arabic.....	flb ij.
Quinine,	
Tannic Acid, áá.....	Dr ij.
Morphine	Dr ss.
Extract of Dandelion.....	gr xxxv.
Essence of Wintergreen	f 5 iv.
Essence of Sassafras	f 3 vj.
Oil of Lemon	m xvij.
Water	q. s.

EXPLANATION.

Take Syrup of Gum Arabic.....	Two Pounds.
Quinine,	
Tannic Acid, of each.....	Two Scruples.
Morphine	Half a Scruple.
Extract of Dandelion.....	Twenty-five Grains.
Essence of Wintergreen	Four Fluidounces.
Essence of Sassafras.....	Six Fluidrachms.
Oil of Lemon.....	Seventeen Minims.
Water	Sufficient

MEDICINE CHEST.

A chest containing the common medicines, as nearly prepared as possible for immediate use, should be in the possession of every ship, train of emigrants, and of every community not having the services of a physician or the benefits of a drug store. This chest should contain a set of apothecary scales and weights, and a graduating measure. The scales are small, compact and sufficiently accurate, and the denomination of each weight is marked on its surface. The graduating measure is made of glass, and has two scales marked on one side—one for ounces and the other for drachms. The chest should also contain a common pocket case of surgeon's instruments, including needles and ligatures, lint, proper cloths for bandages, several catheters and syringes, and a scarificator, with the necessary cupping glasses.

CONTENTS OF MEDICINE CHEST.

MEDICINES.

PROPERTIES AND USES.

Adhesive or Sticking Plaster.—Dressing wounds and sores.
Alcohol.—In the preparation of medicines and for bathing.
Aatum.—Astringent. In large doses purgative and emetic.
Antimonial Wine.—As an emetic, expectorant and diaphoretic.
Arrow Root.—Diet, especially in bowel complaints.
Basilicon Ointment.—As a dressing for burns, scalds and sores.
Blistering Ointment.—For raising blisters; counter-irritant.
Blue Pill.—A Mercurial; cathartic and alterative.
Brandy.—Stimulant; in liniments and for bathing.
Buchu.—A diuretic; a mild stimulant to the urinary organs.
Calomel.—Purgative, alterative and anthelmintic.
Camphor.—Anodyne; antispasmodic; a mild stimulant.
Castor Oil.—A mild laxative, and speedy in its action.
Catechu.—A mild tonic and powerful astringent.

MEDICINES.

PROPERTIES AND USES:

Cathartic Pills.—Alterative, purgative and anthelmintic.

Carbonate of Soda.—Antacid; as a lotion in skin diseases.

Cream of Tartar.—Refrigerant, diuretic and laxative.

Dover's Powder.—Anodyne and diaphoretic.

Elixir Vitriol.—Solvent, tonic and astringent.

Epsom Salts.—Cathartic—producing watery stools.

Essence of Peppermint.—Carminative; aromatic stimulant.

Flaxseed.—Emollient; useful in drinks and poultices.

Gum Arabic.—Mucilage; in solution a nutritious drink.

Iodide of Potash.—Alterative; useful in scrofula.

Ipecac.—Emetic, diaphoretic and expectorant.

Jalap.—An active cathartic, producing watery stools.

Kino.—Astringent; useful in suppressing hemorrhages.

Laudanum.—Anodyne; a stimulant narcotic.

Lunar Caustic.—Tonic, caustic and antispasmodic.

Magnesia.—Laxative and antacid.

Morphine.—Anodyne and diaphoretic.

Muriated Tincture of Iron.—Tonic; a supposed diuretic.

Nitre.—Refrigerant; diuretic; diaphoretic.

Opium.—Anodyne, sedative and narcotic.

Paregoric.—Anodyne; carminative.

Pinkroot.—To destroy worms; a powerful remedy.

Quinine.—Tonic and antiperiodic; in ague and fevers.

Red Precipitate.—Escharotic; used externally.

Rhubarb.—Laxative, tonic and astringent.

Salts of Hartshorn.—Stimulant; diaphoretic; antispasmodic.

Senna.—Laxative; frequently used in combination with salts.

Simple Ointment.—A mild dressing to sores and wounds.

Soap Liniment.—As an embrocation for sprains and bruises.

Spirit of Hartshorn.—Stimulant, antacid and rubefacient.

Spirit of Lavender.—Stimulant and carminative.

Spirit of Nitre.—Diuretic, diaphoretic and stimulant.

Sugar of Lead.—A powerful astringent; sedative.

Sulphuric Ether.—A diffusible stimulant; antispasmodic.

Sulphur.—Laxative and diaphoretic.

Syrup of Squill.—Emetic and diaphoretic.

Sweet Oil.—In liniments; a mild laxative.

Tannic Acid.—Astringent; in gargles and ointments.

Tartaric Acid.—Tonic and refrigerant; in Seidlitz powders.

Tartar Emetic.—Emetic, alterative and diaphoretic.

White Vitriol.—Emetic, tonic and astringent.

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